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INDIA QUIET AS LAW IS PUT IN FORCE

Propaganda Said to Be Centered Now on Remote Villages

MUSSULMANS DECRY BRITISH NEGLECT

Motorbuses Bring Hamlets Under Influence of Towns

By A. J. FRASCI BLAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—For the time being the campaign of civil disobedience may be said to have closed. This is partly due to the season of the year which marks the end of the salt-making season, and partly to the mild, but steady application of the powers of Government at every center where veiled rebellion rears its head.

The new ordinances directed against intimidation and seditious propaganda have been specifically extended to the four provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and the North West Frontier Province. That is to say, both the northeast frontier and the northwest are being specifically looked after.

A writer to a Bombay paper, however, warns the authorities against a too-optimistic outlook simply because the raids on the salt pans have ceased. He draws attention to a development which is of far more significance than the riots which have been taking place in the various big towns. For some time the agents of sedition have been trying to get at the peasants in their out-of-the-way villages, and a recent tour of 2000 miles, from Bombay to the south of India and back, has convinced him that they have attained a certain measure of success.

Young People Hostile

The writer (a tourist) has, up to this year, held a very high opinion of the average Indian village for its courtesy in welcoming any stranger who may stop a few minutes by the way, but a change is coming over the villages, at all events in the Bombay Presidency. The old civility, which generally stamps the Indian peasant, is giving way, he writes, to churlishness, while the increasing vogue of "khaddar" (native cloth) and Gandhi caps, suggests the political origin of the change in manners.

The young people are the most aggressive in their demonstrations against solitary European motorists; and the frequent spectacle of children lining the road at the entrance to a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Portuguese Enter Protest Against American Tariff

LISBON (AP)—Portugal, the world's second largest producer of cork, has joined all other continental countries hit by the new American tariff, in attacking the new law.

Retaliatory action so far has not materialized, but there is a movement all over the country to restrict American imports to the bare requirements of the nation. Automobiles will be the first to suffer.

In American quarters conversant with the cork situation an optimistic view was taken, because, observers said, it has been brought home to the authorities that, high as the tariff is, it hardly affects Portuguese exports of the commodity as they see it. The American consumer and not the exporter will bear the weight of the increased tariff.

American representatives pointed out to government circles that increased demand for cork had raised the price ten times its value in 1914. The same quarters stated that American brains and money had introduced the use of cork in many new industries, thereby creating an unusual demand to the advantage of Portuguese growers. Exports of cork to the United States in 1929 amounted to $4,784,394.

Poland Raises Tariff

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Tariff increases, some of which affect the United States, were published in the Official Gazette, having been approved by the Cabinet. They will become effective Aug. 1.

The increased customs, it was said, will seek to protect agriculture. The tariff on wheat is raised from 11 zlotys per 100 kilograms to 17½. This increase will not affect American import orders very much but increases on lard and bacon are considered important for American dealers. The customs rates on lard were raised 100 per cent.

AMY JOHNSON DUE AT CROYDON AUG. 4

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Amy Johnson, who arrived in Cairo July 29, proceeded to Alexandria July 31, and will leave there by Imperial Airways Aug. 2, reaching Croydon the evening of Aug. 4.

Miss Johnson said she was awed by the thought of her reception at Croydon and the welcome she understands is in store for her. She considers official welcomes far worse than the actual flight to Australia. Many people here are anxious to entertain her, but if the truth is told she would far prefer to spend her time with air force people of whom she has seen few owing to the number of social engagements.

Shock Squad to Lead Campaign Against 'Big Wet' Violators

Picked Body of 200 Men to Be Highly Trained for Special Job—All Other Agents Must Attend Schools in Each District

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Intensive training for prohibition agents under the newly formed bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice—carried out through special schools established in the 12 administrative circuits of the United States—is the feature of the program announced July 30 by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, chief of the bureau, following a meeting with the 12 administrators.

Colonel Woodcock declared that it was his purpose to train the 200 special agents who are to move against large-scale violators of the prohibition laws into a thoroughly disciplined and equipped body of detectives. These agents are to be under the command of 12 special group heads, one for each administrative circuit, who is to devote his time exclusively to detecting and stopping major movements of liquor in contravention of the laws.

The program as outlined by Colonel Woodcock at present embraces a personnel of 2700. He stated that this number is probably too small effectively to carry out his plans, and increases will be made as found necessary through experience.

For the purpose of training the special agents, Colonel Woodcock announced that on Sept. 1 the bureau will start training in Washington 24 picked instructors. Of these "schools for prohibition agents," Colonel Woodcock said:

"I wish first of all to make this army as efficient as is possible. I want the investigators and agents to be the best trained body of detectives in the world. I have placed the standard as high as is possible and I will not be satisfied until that standard is reached.

"I think much of the criticism of prohibition in the United States is due to blunders and misconduct of agents and investigators, and this in turn may be traced to a wrong system in selection and to lack of training after appointment.

"The method of selection has now, I am happy to say, been fixed by law; that is, through the Civil Service Commission. I propose to follow the Civil Service rules, not only in letter, but in spirit.

"But we do have an opportunity for training the men after they are selected. I propose that every agent

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

SECOND CHINESE CITY AFFECTED BY 'RED' ATTACK

Foreigners Leave Kiukiang; Looting at Changsha Now Subsided

SHANGHAI (AP)—British official circles here have been advised that foreigners at Kiukiang are evacuating due to Communists' activities. All efforts to communicate with Kuling, foreign summer resort near Kiukiang, have failed. It is understood telegraph lines throughout the Yangtze Valley are interrupted at various places.

Changsha advices July 31 indicated the force of the attack of the Communist army which burned and looted much of the foreign property in the Hunan capital had subsided somewhat, although the "Reds" retained control of the city.

Dispatches said there were indications the "Reds" were preparing to depart in a day or two. The majority of the invaders had withdrawn to a huge camp east of the city.

A slight rise in the river enabled gunboats to reach the vicinity of the Standard Oil and Shell Oil properties on the outskirts of the city and it was believed these would be saved unless a receding river level forced the gunboats to withdraw again. The oil properties are valued at about $5,000,000 each.

Five American seamen were wounded as the crew of the United States gunboat Palos successfully fought off an attack of Chinese Communists near the city July 30. About 50 Communists were killed and many wounded as the "bluejackets" returned the fire of the "Reds," who raked the ship with machine guns and rifles.

American Armed Force in China Is Sufficient

WASHINGTON (AP) —American naval forces in China will not be augmented for the present, but should Communist depredations spread the danger to American lives and property the detachments probably will be speedily increased.

A careful consideration of the situation caused by the incerased Communist and bandit activities in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, and Kiangsi, led officers in charge of the Asiatic squadron to conclude the present naval force there adequate. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, concurred in their decision for the present.

Meanwhile, cables to the State Department report continued efforts by American diplomatic and consular officers to obtain the withdrawal of Americans living in remote spots where protection is not available. A general warning was sent out early in July by Richard P. Butrick, American Consul at Hankow, and new urgings have just been ordered.

Reassurances came that except for two men who refused to leave, all Americans were out of Changsha, capital of Hunan, where the Communists have been seeking foreigners to hold for ransom, and have engaged in wholesale looting and burning.

REPORTERS FREED OF 'RACKET' CHARGE

CHICAGO (AP)—The charges of Harry T. Brundige, St. Louis newspaper man, that Chicago reporters have been engaged in racketeering were described July 31 by the County Grand Jury as "founded on hearsay," and "containing nothing of an incriminating character."

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
Sporting News—Page 12

FEATURES

The Young Folks' Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Simplicity and Power of Truth
Radio Dialer's Guide 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

AMERICAN HABIT OF CHANGE SAID TO AFFECT WORLD

Speaker at Politics Parley Cites Influence of Industrialism

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass—Western civilization, American industrialism in particular, has made universal throughout the world the habit of change, and acquiescence and fatalism, the dominant pre-industrial attitudes, have given way to the new and world-wide industrial revolution, according to C. De Lisle Burns of the University of Glasgow and the London School of Economics, who spoke at the opening of the tenth annual session of the Institute of Politics here July 31.

"Just at the moment," he said, "when the West has inoculated the East with the desire for change, the West, primarily America, has begun to lose its self-complacency. America has begun to grope for the older culture and Europe, which hitherto believed itself to be in the van of civilized life, now fears to be conquered by America.

"Europe begins to wonder whether the increased efficiency for wealth and power, which American influence in Europe undoubtedly produces, will not corrode or corrupt the magnificent tradition of culture that still survives in western Europe."

This is the problem facing present-day civilization, which the tenth session of the Institute of Politics has chosen as the nucleus for its discussions, according to the program.

Program Summarized

Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute and president of Williams College, opened the session with a few words of greeting. He then introduced Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations of Clark University, who summarized and explained the questions the institute is to consider during the session.

Referring to the opening session of the institute in 1921, when Elihu Root,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Growth on Coast and Loss in East Moves Population Center to West

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — While individual states and cities are watching census returns to find what change has taken place in their status during the past decade, C. E. Batschelet, geographer of the Census Bureau, has his eye on that imaginary point—the center of population—which has steadily shifted westward since the first census in 1790.

Starting at a point 23 miles east of Baltimore in 1790, according to Mr. Batschelet, the center of population has successively moved from Maryland to Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The total westward trek of the point in this period of 130 years has been 567 miles.

Accompanying the steady westward trend of the center of population has been a uniform adherence of the point to a close proximity with the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, north, Mr. Batschelet reports. In 1790 the point was less than 20 miles north of this parallel and at no time has it gone further south of this parallel than 2.5 miles, the position it occupied in 1830. The thirty-ninth parallel crosses the United States roughly from Baltimore, Md., to Sacramento, Calif.

In the decade from 1910 to 1920, the center shifted westward 9.8 miles, a distance described by Mr. Batschelet as the least in any decade since 1870. Increases in the population of New York, Pennsylvania and other eastern states counter-balanced the rises in Texas, Oklahoma and southern California in 1920, he says, but present indications are that this situation will be reversed when the returns for 1930 are fully known. Decreases along the Atlantic seaboard and in New England, together with indicated increases in the West, may give the center another large westward shove, he adds.

The advance toward the west has been due largely to the increase in the population of the Pacific coast states—particularly California, the population of which was greater by more than 1,000,000 in 1920 than in 1910—their distance from the center giving any increase in population in those states much greater weight than an equal increase in the populous eastern states, which are nearer the center, according to Mr. Batschelet. The cities of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a combined population in 1920 of 1,398,661, exerted a greater influence on the location of the center of population than the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, with a combined population of 5,197,624.

The movements of the center are given by Mr. Batschelet as follows:

"In 1800 it had moved to 18 miles west of Baltimore and the westward movement has continued since in the following steps: In 1810 to 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. (in Virginia); in 1820 to 16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1830 to 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield; in 1840 to 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850 to 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860 to 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, O.; in 1870 to 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.; in 1880 to 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O. (in Kentucky); in 1890 to 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.; in 1900 to 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.; and in 1910 to the city of Bloomington, Ind."

FORD SEEKS NEW USES FOR WHEAT TO HELP MARKET

Thinks Industrial System Too Much Under Control of Bankers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern industry gives the individual worker a better chance than he has ever had before, and there is no probability that mass production of commodities will ever exceed public ability to consume, Henry Ford declared in an interview here July 30.

Mr. Ford is a member of the advisory board of the Thomas A. Edison scholarship competition, and came here to attend the welcoming exercises to the scholarship candidates, at the Edison plant. Mr. Ford expressed his views on a wide range of subjects while he sat on a board fence outside the Edison laboratories and fanned himself with a straw hat.

American business and educational systems could be very much improved, Mr. Ford held and changes often lead to better conditions because of the experience they involve.

Perhaps the present industrial system is getting too much under the control of bankers, Mr. Ford said. "When we started our business, we kept clear of the bankers," he added, "and we have kept clear ever since." The solution of business difficulties, he declared, is "new industrial leaders who will sense what the people need and give it to them cheaply."

Explaining that there was no such thing as overproduction, he said:

"If goods don't sell, it's because they are not any good or are too high-priced."

Harvey Firestone, who sat next Mr. Ford on the fence, agreed with his views on the subject of overproduction, and said that the demand for automobile tires exceeded the production.

In the case of wheat and cotton, Mr. Ford added, "We've got to find new uses" for them.

"We are experimenting now up at Dearborn trying to find new uses for wheat, barley, and various other things," he continued.

Declaring that industry and culture are not antagonistic, Mr. Ford said that "industry itself is a part of culture."

"The fact that a man knows a lot about industry does not prevent his using good grammar, standing straight and appearing well," he said. "Every industry takes in almost every art. We need beauty in everything, and culture should be a thing of practice, not something apart. Every article should be a thing of beauty, well made and well thought out, and then there will be a market for it."

Mr. Ford said the schools do not "teach enough things and not enough about each thing."

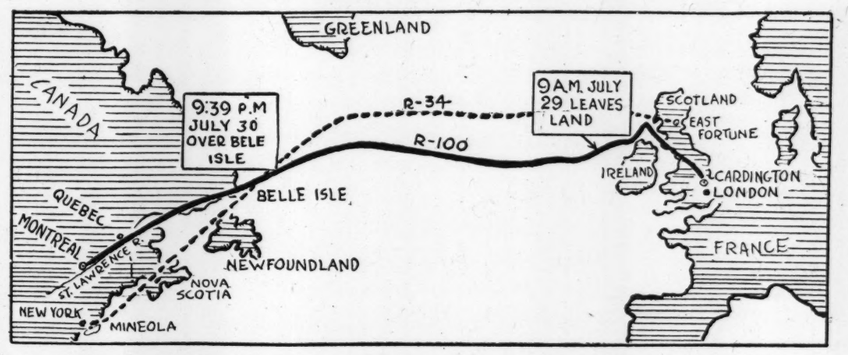
B. & O. Head Admits Negotiating for Chicago & Alton

NEW YORK (AP) — George M. Shriver, senior vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said July 31 that negotiations for acquisition of the Chicago & Alton Railroad were being carried on, but no definite conclusions had been reached.

His statement was made in answer to reports current in Wall Street that the Baltimore & Ohio had acquired control of the mid-west carrier through a third party, who had turned a majority of the bonds of the Chicago & Alton over to bankers for the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Chicago & Alton, which is valued at $100,000,000, has been in the hands of a receiver since 1922. It is a 1000-mile road serving the territory from Chicago south and southwest to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Two British Dirigibles Followed Like Trail



Dark Line Indicates Track of R-100. Dotted Line Marks Route Followed by the R-34 in 1919.

Fish Committee Unit for Closer Check on Soviet

Urge Money and Power Be Given Justice Department to That End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a result of its discoveries, the congressional committee investigating the activity of Communists in the United States is virtually unanimous that authority and sufficient appropriation should be given the Department of Justice to keep a close check upon Soviet activities here, and that the immigration laws should be amended to provide more stringent deportation laws. This was learned from Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the committee, who returned from Washington July 30 with other members of the committee.

The committee is now en route to Seattle, Wash., where it will continue its investigation. The inquiry will be continued in San Francisco, Los Angeles and later in Arizona. The committee will reconvene in New York on Sept. 26. In the meantime it will study the record of its hearings in preparation of a report to the House of Representatives.

Coöperating with the committee, agents of the Department of Justice, operating with the staff of John Lyons, Inspector of the radical squad of the police department, are looking for a man named Filin, alias Simeon, who they think is the head of two Soviet espionage organizations in the United States—one to carry on Communist propaganda and one to spy upon the army and navy. In their opinion, he is linked with the Amtorg, official Soviet trading agency in the United States.

Communist propaganda is under attack from another angle in the banning from the mails of the July 15 issue of Revolutionary Age, a Communist fortnightly organ edited by Benjamin Gitlow. Whether its denial of mail privileges constituted suppression of liberty of the press was argued before John M. Wolsey, federal district judge, on an application to restrain the postal authorities from continuing their ban.

Arthur Garfield Hayes, asked by the American Civil Liberties Union to appear for the journal, admitted that his clients believed in the overthrow of government by force "if necessary," but insisted that the only reason for denying the mailing privilege must be "a clear and present danger."

Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, quoted from various decisions dealing with freedom of the press to show that it does not include attempts to subvert the Government.

The first move to counteract the economic drive against the importation of Russian products was made by the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce when its board of directors held a meeting in the Bankers' Club. Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, is president of the chamber, which includes most of the large concerns involved in trade with Russia. Although no public statement was made, it was intimated that the chamber would address itself directly to the authorities in Washington.

An appeal for admission of the Russian pulpwood now embargoed in several United States harbors was made by the International Paper Company, the principal purchaser. A statement regarding this read in part:

"It is particularly important that the United States newsprint industry

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Endurance Plane Refuels at Night

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine checked the motor of their endurance plane, Greater St. Louis, July 31, and made a few minor adjustments as they passed their 240th hour of sustained flight at 7:11 a. m. They had experienced no serious trouble, they informed the ground crew as they took up the eleventh day of their grind to regain the refueling endurance record.

A year ago Wednesday night Jackson and O'Brine landed after completing 420 hours in the air to set a new record. The record stood until this month, when the Hunter brothers set a 554-hour mark.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Bob Black and Lou Reichers, endurance fliers, passed their two hundred and fiftieth hour in the air at 5:30 a. m. (E. S. T.), July 31.

The first night refueling contact was made Wednesday with the aid of a large flashlight attached to the gasoline hose.

First Native Ruler Appointed in Burma

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FOR the first time in history Burma, this high, far eastern province of India, is to have one of its own people as Governor.

The new ruler is Sir Joseph A. Maung Gyi, who, it was announced here on July 31, is to act in that capacity for four months in place of Sir Charles Innes, recalled to England by private affairs.

Sir Joseph's appointment is rendered significant by the fact of Burma's separation from India and its elevation into a governmental unit by itself was advised by the statutory commission under Sir John Simon which has recently reported upon the whole question of a new Constitution for India.

EMPIRE PARLEY WILL STRESS OVERSEAS UNITY

National Traditional Free Trade Policy Causes Keen Controversy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The stage is set for a new act in the drama of the British Empire by the publication here of the questions to be discussed at the Imperial Conference on Sept. 30.

Labor members cheered loudly in the House of Commons, July 30, when Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, announced that, among the proposals to be considered at this supremely important gathering, is that of state purchases of raw materials in bulk, which is the British Left Wing Socialists' scheme for developing trade between the United Kingdom and the sister overseas states of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State. Bulk purchases, like inter-Imperial tariff preferences, capital investments and price standardization, which are also among the topics specifically mentioned for inclusion, are pegs upon which hang controversies concerned with giving reality to the British dream of re uniting with economic bonds those nations which politically have become practically independent of one another.

The last Imperial Conference, which met in England in 1926, was so taken up with putting the finishing touches to measures which in their combined effects have swept away the last vestiges of any authority exercised from the Empire center over the constituent states of the British Commonwealth of Nations that it largely lost sight of the not less significant forces that are also at work making for union of another kind. The coming meeting of prime ministers is to be constructive. The question of the meaning of what is known as "Dominion status" having been solved, nothing stands in the way of endeavoring to bring about those closer relations which patriotic Britons fervently desire.

British Conservatives would have tariffs with increased preference for Dominions' produce, and Lord Beaverbrook shouts "food taxes" as well. The Liberals believe that Empire unity can be increased without sacrificing Britain's national policy of free trade. There is fierce controversy over the question of the route to be taken, but all British political parties are agreed as to the end in view.

Headings of the actual program for discussions include, besides economic suggestions, the more general ones of foreign policy and defense in which the questions of the Empire states' attitude to the reduction of armaments and the building of the Singapore base come in. The main attention here centers, however, upon the economic side.

BOER INDEPENDENCE WANTED BY HERTZOG

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa (AP)—Emphasizing the complete independence of South Africa and her right to secede from the British Commonwealth of Nations if she ever in the future desired to do so, Prime Minister James Barry Hertzog delivered an important speech today on the eve of the departure for the Imperial Conference in London.

"No iota or tittle of our independence will be sacrificed," he said. "I am convinced we possess complete independence; the people of South Africa will be prepared to an ever increasing extent to heartily maintain coöperation with Great Britain and the other Dominions. But coöperation will depend on national independence. In no circumstances may the right to secede from the British Commonwealth be taken from South Africa."

Paris to Spend Millions on City Planning

Montparnasse, Artists' Quarter, to Be Site of New Terminal

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The immense transformation of Paris which is planned by Raoul Dautry, Director of State Railways, in conjunction with the city authorities, is of unusual interest to tourists inasmuch as it is proposed to make of Montparnasse a veritable transatlantic terminus.

Hitherto, the Gare Saint Lazare in the center of the capital has been regarded as the station peculiarly allotted to American visitors. In the height of the season, which has now been reached, no fewer than 15 special trains connect Paris with boats in a single day. Therefore Saint Lazare is by far the best known abroad of Paris stations.

It has become impossible to cope with the traffic, for Saint Lazare also serves the Parisian suburbs, though the Gare des Invalides was constructed in 1900 for electric trains to Versailles. Nearly 800 suburban trains enter and leave Saint Lazare in a day, the number having more than doubled since 1923 when the movement to live outside Paris really began. It is estimated that considerably more than 50,000 passengers leave from Saint Lazare station between 6 and 7 every day. It became necessary to effect decentralization.

At first the Gare des Invalides was proposed as the station for transatlantic trains, but this project was abandoned, not only because it was costly, but because it would modify the appearance of the great open space known as the Esplanade des Invalides. Finally the Gare Montparnasse has been chosen as the transatlantic terminus. The scheme which has now been adopted has many advantages. First, it is probable that the district of Montparnasse, which is an artists' quarter, has a particular appeal for American, British, German, Scandinavian and Balkanic visitors to the metropolis, and in recent years it has undergone a complete metamorphosis with new

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

King George Signs Ratification of London Naval Pact

LONDON (AP)—King George has signed the instrument of ratification of the London Naval Treaty which now has been ratified and signed by both Great Britain and the United States.

The announcement of the King's signature was made by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was greeted by cheers in the House of Commons.

Mr. Snowden said that the British ratification will be deposited simultaneously with the ratifications of the Dominions and India and the ratifications of the United States and Japan when all three parties to part three of the treaty are in a position to bring the treaty into force in accordance with Article 24.

Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives, had asked as to the status of the London treaty and Mr. Snowden replied owing to the departure of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, July 31, for Oberammergau.

The King's signature of ratification of the treaty precedes his assent to the parliamentary London Naval Treaty bill, which will be conveyed by a Royal Commission with historical ceremonial in the House of Lords.

Juarez Is Placed Under Martial Law

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—Gov. Romulo Escobar of the State of Chihuahua, Mex., on July 31 placed Juarez, across the Rio Grande from here, under martial law. Mayor Gustavo Flores, two aldermen and the city clerk of Juarez were arrested and held at the military garrison.

Military authorities declined to state the nature of the charges against them, but it was reported they were detained for their alleged activities in the gubernatorial election in Juarez two weeks ago.

The order for the arrests was believed to have come direct from Governor Escobar, who is investigating charges that followers of Manuel Prieto, defeated gubernatorial candidate, and the city officials through their police powers, controlled the voting.

R-100 FLIGHT FORGES NEW EMPIRE LINK

British Dirigible Spans Atlantic, Land-to-Land, in About 48 Hours

CANADIANS PREPARE ROUSING RECEPTION

Airship Makes Slower Time After Passing Belle Isle Early in Morning

ST. HUBERT, Que. (AP)—Having crossed the Atlantic Ocean, the British dirigible R-100 made fast time July 31 over landlocked waters toward Quebec and Montreal

The R-100 at 9:39 p. m., July 30, made its landfall at Belle Isle, an island off the coast of Labrador, having traveled 2278 miles, most of it over the ocean, in a few minutes less than 48 hours. At 12:25 a. m., July 31, the airship passed the steamship Duchess of York in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. its speed then was 70 knots.

Its course from Belle Isle to its destination at the airport here, a distance of 948 miles, lay in a direct line over the Straits of Belle Isle, which separate Newfoundland from the Province of Quebec, over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and up the St. Lawrence River, over the City of Quebec to the airport of St. Hubert, outside Montreal.

Elaborate arrangements were made at the airport for the arrival, a tall mooring tower, with movable arm, cables and winches, was carefully tested by the crew of 12 men.

A small army of soldiers and police was encamped within the airport inclosure to guard the R-100 and handle the crowds gathered to view the arrival.

The British dirigible R-34, which crossed from Scotland to Mineola, N. Y., in 1919, took 108 hours. The German Graf Zeppelin required 95 hours on her last eastward transatlantic trip, which was over a southerly route and about 500 miles longer than the "Great Circle" course followed by the R-100.

On its voyage across the Atlantic the dirigible was reported at intervals by ships in the steamer lane beneath her and by direct radio communication from the airship to shore stations on both sides of the ocean.

The progress of the dirigible to Mount St. Louis Bay, Ont., indicated an average speed of approximately 40 miles an hour since 1 a. m. July 31.

Britain's great air leviathan, whose first trans-Atlantic trip has been a matter of eager expectation for over two years, and whose inflation, which occupied a whole month, attracted much attention twelve months ago, has not quite met the original ocean schedule of a day and a half over water. But it has come within about twelve hours of the mark, and the passengers have had little opportunity to encounter boredom in their two and a half days' inspection of the enormous vessel on which they were hurtling through the sky at nearly 80 miles an hour.

The length of the R-100's great hull is 709 feet, about 70 feet shorter than that of the Graf Zeppelin, and the width is 133 feet, all inclosed in an outer covering of about 225,000 square feet of noninflammable fabric. The framework is entirely of duralumin tubing, which, while enormously strong, is far lighter than the duralumin girdering of the Zeppelins. The envelope has a cubic content of 5,150,000 cubic feet of buoyant hydrogen, being considerably larger in this respect than the Zeppelin or the American dirigible Los Angeles, which latter contained 3,000,000 cubic feet.

Comfortable Quarters

As for the passengers, their accommodation is equivalent to a three-story house mounted in the vessel. The lower floor contains the crew's quarters—mess room in the center and cabins around it. Up a double staircase, one reaches the lower passenger floor with its two 14-foot promenade decks, polished for dancing, its dining room in the center, to seat 50, and cozy cabins, each with window and accommodation for two or four passengers, similar to those on an ocean liner.

Up on the next floor higher are accommodations for another 50 passengers, with the electric kitchen in the rear of the restaurant, and the lounge and the balconies, from which one gazes down upon the marine or terrestrial vistas below.

The comfortable four-poster beds in the cabins weigh only seven pounds

(Continued on Page 7, Column 8)

TURK 'ULTIMATUM' RECEIVED IN PERSIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turk. — Almost an ultimatum is the description applied in informed circles to the Turkish Government's latest protest to Persia on the subject of frontier disturbances.

The note which is couched in the severest terms threatens application of every measure necessary to assure Turkey's self-defense unless immediate steps are taken by Persia to suppress the rebel organizations on Persian territory whence they are disrupting the frontier peace. Indication of the tenseness of Turco-Persian relations is given by a note from Persia which demands compensation from Turkey because of penetration of the latter's troops into Persia during punitive operations against the rebels.

BOYS GRAPPLE WITH EDISON'S QUESTION LIST

How Much for Ford Coupé Run 5000 Miles? Is One of Problems Put

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—The 49 youths who have gathered here from all parts of the United States to compete for the second annual Edison scholarship award, passed the morning of July 31 grappling with a stiff questionnaire which ranged from difficult technical problems to exacting tests of their executive ability, their knowledge of history, literature, geography, government and their appreciation of the arts.

The boy who is selected as Thomas A. Edison's protégé, to receive the special advantages which come from association with natural scientific workers of high standing, must show that he has not only good technical abilities and background, but also qualities of leadership and keen judgment in difficult situations.

The official questionnaire which formed the chief part of the examination propounded many problems, which were clearly intended to plumb the candidates' versatility and their ability to make quick decisions in critical moments. They were allowed five hours for the entire examination, consisting of five questions each in chemistry, mathematics and physics, and 16 questions, several of them with three to seven subdivisions, covering many problems in various fields. A note on the title page of the questionnaire advised them to "allow approximately nine minutes for each question."

Question one, of part two, dealing with general questions, for instance, inquired the approximate price in dollars and cents the candidate would demand for certain possessions and "the sort of purchaser" he would select. Among the commodities mentioned were a Ford coupé which has run 5000 miles, a basic patent which will reduce cost of manufacturing shoes 20 cents a pair, 10 acres of land in a good farming section of Iowa, trade information which will enable one competitive firm to take $1,000,000 worth of net profits a year away from another, the secret of a new gas which would make any nation supreme in war, definite proof that the dishonesty of an employee is costing a multimillionaire $200,000 a year.

Another question required the candidates to tell which members of a hypothetical expedition, comprising seven persons, in the desert, they would elect to save and give their reasons for their choice, if they were the leader and the group had only enough food and water left for three of their number to get to the nearest outpost of civilization, the members of the expedition being a brilliant natural scientist 60 years old, two half-breed guides, the natural scientist's wife, interested mainly in society matters; her little son, age six; "the girl you are engaged to marry and your best friend, a young man of your own age who has shown great promise in the field of science."

Another question was: "If you had a brother who wanted to be an artist or a poet, would you encourage him or attempt to dissuade him? Why?" Another: "Briefly state how you think Communistic propaganda should be dealt with."

The candidates are: William Welch, Selma, Ala.; Luther P. Spalding Jr., Phœnix, Ariz.; Flournoy W. Sims, Little Rock, Ark.; Noel E. Porter, San Francisco; John W. Alexander, Colorado Springs; G. Dudley Mylchreest, Hartford; Robert P. Howell Jr., Wilmington; Frederick C. Roop, District of Columbia; William B. Childs, Bartow, Fla.; Willard E. Neve, Savannah; James H. Wayland, Boise, Idaho; Lawrence B. Murdock, Ottawa, Ill.; William C. Loy, Michigan City, Ind.; Victor J. Farmer, Lamoine, Ia.; James H. Compton Jr., Wichita, Kan.; Stanford Neal, Winchester, Ky.; Robbin C. Anderson, Lake Charles, La.; Frederick Lawler, Bristol, Me.; Charles V. Larrick, Maryland; Walter Wrigley, Haverhill, Mass.; Royal E. Peake, Detroit; Radcliffe G. Edmonds, Minneapolis; Herbert A. Wilson Jr., Jackson, Miss.; Glenn O. Cross, Rolla, Mo.; Nathaniel Kutzman, Whitefish, Mont.; Barrett Hollister, Irvington, Neb.; Robert J. Westfall, Elko, Nev.; Phipps Cole, Berlin, N. H.; Gordon K. Burns, Maplewood, N. J.; Robert H. Smith, Las Vegas, N. M.; Warren R. Wheeler, Albion, N. Y.; Foy Smith, Lexington, N. C.; Paul O. Ugstad, Tioga, N. D.; Dewolfe Schatzle, Findlay, Ohio; James H. Emory, Ada, Okla.; John H. Steelquest, Eugene, Ore.; Charles H. Cloukey, Lansdowne, Pa.; Arthur O. Williams Jr., East Providence, R. I.; John Taylor, Cayce, S. C.; Roy Cochran, Clarke, S. D.; James R. Weaver, Johnson City, Tenn.; Bryce Crawford Jr., El Paso, Tex.; Joseph W. Kingsbury, Salt Lake City; Robert C. Ladd, Burlington, Vt.; Gordon K. Carter, Charlottesville, Va.; Garth L. Putnam, Ellensburg, Wash.; Ralph W. Ryan, Ryan, W. Va.; John E. Brennan, Tomah, Wis., and Maxwell D. Napper, Kemmeree, Wyo.

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32,000 SUBSCRIBERS FOR AUSTRALIAN LOAN

NEW YORK—The Commissioner-General for Australia, Herbert Brookes, received July 29 the following cablegram from the Prime Minister for Australia:

"The £10,000,000 ($49,000,000) loan has closed, the total subscription being approximately £12,250,000 ($60,000,000). The number of subscribers totaled 32,000. Excess subscriptions are being retained and applied in reduction arrears borrowing Loan Council."

The prospectus of this new loan stated that the proceeds would be used for public works and for redemption of maturing securities.

NEW HAVEN HEAD SEES LOSS WITH BOAT LINE END

Railroad Fights to Retain Subsidiary Marine Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Testifying before John K. Howell, examiner, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the third day of the hearing of the Sound Lines Case here, July 30, John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said that the road would lose business if it is forced by the commission to relinquish control of its subsidiary boat lines.

Independent steamship lines, working in conjunction with motortrucks, would, he explained, comb the territory and take away a large share of its business.

Mr. Pelley, while on the stand, sketched for the records of the case the interests of his railroad in motor trucking. He said that he had brought the idea to the New Haven road from the Central of Georgia Railroad, and that the use of these trucks has effected an annual saving of $500,000.

When he was asked on cross-examination whether he considered it a good policy to allow the motortrucks, through the New England Transportation Company, to run "in the red," Mr. Pelley said he did, when the saving to the railroad was taken into consideration. That is merely a matter of bookkeeping between the two companies, he declared.

Should the boat lines be taken away from the New Haven road, Mr. Pelley continued, this railroad will make every effort to retain its traffic by improving its rail terminal facilities in New York. At the same time, however, he expressed doubts that the railroad could afford to compete with the lower rates which the combined service of the independent steamships and motortrucks could offer.

In speaking of the policy of the New Haven road, Mr. Pelley said it now offers every form of transportation except by air. He predicted that if enough people come to desire air transportation, the railroad will offer it.

France Sends Envoy to Irish Free State

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Charles Alphand, first French Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Irish Free State has arrived here.

He paid an official visit to James McNeill, Governor General, on July 29, presenting his credentials and driving through the principal Dublin thoroughfares escorted by a guard of honor of mounted infantry. At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony a salute of 15 guns was fired.

In reply to the address handed him by the new Minister, Mr. McNeill said that, in entering diplomatic relations with the Government of Southern Ireland, the Republic of France had completed its formal recognition of the Free State as a sister state in the world community of nations.

A handsome residence in Ailesbury Road, Dublin, has been bought by the French Government as the Legation headquarters. While alterations are being carried out, M. and Mme. Alphand will reside at Leixlip Castle in the outskirts of Dublin, one of the oldest inhabited castles of Ireland. Mme. Alphand is of Irish descent and has many Irish associations.

FISH COMMITTEE UNIT FOR CLOSER CHECK ON SOVIET

(Continued from Page 1)

be deprived of no proper supply of raw material. Newsprint is not protected by tariff and United States newsprint mills must meet not only the competition of Canadian mills with their unlimited supply of raw material, but also the competition of European mills which are now drawing very heavily upon the Russian supplies of pulpwood."

On the other hand, J. Carl Adkerson, president of the American Manganese Producers' Association, is in Washington, to urge an embargo upon Russian manganese ore. The "dumping" of Russian ore here, he maintains, has deprived about 3000 American miners of work.

Communists Push Work in Palestine

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A recent disclosure that the Moscow Comintern has decided to use Palestine as a base for propaganda operations in the Middle East, was corroborated July 30 in a pamphlet of the Palestine Communist Youth League describing increased activities, especially among the Arabs.

The pamphlet reports that despite obstacles a full meeting was held in May wherein eight Arab comrades who made the necessary arrangements, participated, "not as guests, but responsible partners." The meeting indorsed the Moscow Comintern's conclusions about the necessity of Bolshevizing Palestine through Arabizing the Communist Party.

The pamphlet also disclosed how the Communist Party organized recent hunger strikes in Palestine jails when 88 so-called politicals refused food because they had not received special treatment. It should be added there is no evidence that either membership or propaganda of local Communists is confined to the Arab section of Palestine.

Mayor Walker Says Grafting Must Stop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Employees of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and of the Department of Public Markets have just been warned by Mayor Walker that graft must be wiped out and honest, efficient service given to the public.

For months these departments of the city government have been under fire as honeycombed with petty grafting, and reports in usually well-informed quarters not long ago said that Governor Roosevelt had intimated to Mayor Walker that there must be a cleansing of city departments to avoid executive action.

Mayor Walker called before him Thomas F. Dwyer, markets commissioner, and Joseph P. McKay, head of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and told them to bring their staffs. On July 30 Mr. Dwyer appeared with 120 of his push-cart market supervisors and their assistants, while Mr. McKay showed up with 22 of his 26 inspectors. The meeting was private, but the Mayor is reported to have told the commissioners he would hold them responsible for the conduct of their men and said that if they did not correct abuses in their departments he would remove them.

Turkey Wants Debt Payment Alteration

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—Need for modifying the conditions under which Turkey is paying off the old Ottoman debt was stressed by Ismet Pasha, Premier, speaking of the financial situation in Turkey at Angora.

The Premier declared the future prosperity of the country depended entirely on the application of a new economic program based primarily on the maintenance of Turkish money at its present value. This is only possible by limiting the placing of orders abroad and thereby dispensing with the necessity of purchasing sterling.

Turkey had in this manner succeeded in economizing to the extent of £3,000,000 but if repayment of foreign debts was continued on the present basis the country would not profit by this economy. "Consequently," the Premier declared, "we find ourselves forced to demand a serious modification of the conditions of the convention under which we agreed to pay off the debts of the Ottoman Government."

Labor Party Reduced British Naval Costs

LONDON (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons July 30 that the Labor Government reduced the cost of the British naval building program for 1928-29 by an estimated £12,000,000.

Mr. Alexander made the announcement in reply to a question about how much naval costs had been reduced since the present Government took office.

CENSUS GIVES WEST 11,814,172

WASHINGTON (AP)—The geographical section designated as "the west" by the census bureau, July 30, comprising Pacific and Rocky Mountain states, increased by 2,911,200 in the decade just passed, a 32.7 per cent population gain. The 1930 total was 11,814,172 as against 8,902,972 in 1920.

BATTLESHIP WINS 'MEAT BALL'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Our best fighter is the battleship New Mexico. For the highest score in gunnery, engineering and communications it has been awarded the efficiency pennant known as the "Meat Ball."

AMERICAN HABIT OF CHANGE SAID TO AFFECT WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

then Secretary of State of the United States, said that one of its functions would be to assist American democracy in learning something substantial about our foreign policy, Dr. Blakeslee said that during the nine intervening years it had come to fulfill this function until "it has come to be widely recognized as an unofficial part of the machinery of our government system."

"Its purpose," he continued, "is to give to the American public the essential facts in the most vital international situations, the proper interpretation of these facts, and of particular importance, the divergent views regarding them held by our own and foreign peoples.

Declaring that the foremost general foreign policy of the country is to help establish peace with justice throughout the world, Dr. Blakeslee referred to the London naval conference as one of the single steps with which we have coöperated with other nations in its achievement.

To Consider Disarmament

In relation to this subject of peace the institute will consider the limitation of armaments; Great Britain's naval policy; freedom of the seas; France and the disarmament problem, and the political aspects of aerial navigation, he explained.

"Closely related to these subjects will be the discussion of international law," said Dr. Blakeslee, "then as the policies of the United States are regional in character, our policies for Europe, for the Americas, and for the Pacific and the Far East will come up for independent consideration."

These, and other related problems, the institute will attempt to define and solve for the enlightenment of the American public and the guidance of those who have the shaping of the course of the future in their hands, Dr. Blakeslee assured the convocation.

Professor Burns, dealing more particularly with the problem confronting western civilization, said, "A country is hardly regarded any more as being civilized, from which industrial production is absent, and yet, the people of China starve, while the wheat of America is burned, because western nations prefer to sell armaments in China."

Vause Sentenced to Atlanta Prison

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Six years in Atlanta penitentiary is the penalty meted out to W. Bernard Vause, formerly Kings County judge, who was convicted July 25 of using the mails to defraud in connection with the failure of the Columbia Finance Corporation.

Five others received lighter sentences in connection with the failure. Samuel Schuchman, principal defendant convicted with Judge Vause, was sentenced to five years in Atlanta, on each of six fraud counts, and to two years on the conspiracy count, all sentences to run concurrently.

Comparative leniency also was exercised by Judge Coxe in sentencing Solomon Cruso, president of the concern; Joseph P. Barmack, secretary, and Abraham Rayman, treasurer, who pleaded guilty and testified as government witnesses. Mr. Cruso received two years and Mr. Rayman and Mr. Barmack each a year.

Judge Vause and Mr. Schuchman will remain free in bail of $10,000 each pending a decision on their appeal from conviction, while the other men will be permitted freedom in $2500 bail each until Aug. 7 to allow time for the disposition of their appeals.

Spain Hopes to Run Motors With Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Despite constant borings and other exploration work, the Spanish engineers have failed to locate anywhere in Spain oil in commercial quantities and they are at present obliged to rely on the Soviet Government and the United States for their supplies.

Recently experiments for a substitute fuel for motors have been made on a large scale and have demonstrated that whereas eucalyptus trees are not used for industrial purposes, by turning the wood of this tree into charcoal the gases can be used for internal combustion motors.

It is now proposed to "industrialize" the eucalyptus tree and establish a company for the express purpose of utilizing the residues as a carburant in motors in those districts where forests are abundant.

Road Reports Put Into 4 Languages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It is taking many months to prepare for the sixth International Association of Road Congresses, to be held here Oct. 6 to 11.

Seventy-six separate reports for each of the delegates from more than 50 nations that have accepted an invitation, must be prepared and printed in French, German, Spanish and English, the four official languages of the Congress. These will form the basis for discussion at the October session. They represent the studied opinions of 170 of the principal world authorities on moot questions of highway construction, design, material, maintenance, administration, finance and traffic, and iclude most of what is kown today on the subject of highway development and automotive transportation.

For months the American organizing commission has had a corps of translators engaged in the task of preparing four manuscripts, each identical with the other except as to language. The English and Spanish translations have been made in Washington under the supervision of engineers and editors of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, while the French and German versions have been made in Paris under the immediate direction of M. le Gavrian, secretary-general of the association.

CAPT. YANCEY LANDS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, the American good will flier on a tour of South America, arrived here July 30, continuing his hop from Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—On arriving at New York, Captain Yancey said he would prepare a flight from there to Moscow by way of London, following a "radio beat" from New York to London and experimenting in radio control of his plane from land stations.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND MUSK OXEN TO ALASKA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seeking suitable cattle for the frozen areas of Alaska, the Department of Agriculture has placed an order for a herd of 30 musk oxen. Experiments are to be made in domesticating them.

An experienced collector has the task of obtaining the musk oxen in Greenland. A $40,000 fund was appropriated for the purpose by the last session of Congress.

SUIT DEFENSE DISMISSED

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Federal Judge John Boyd Davis, on July 30, dismissed equitable defenses by the Eastman Kodak Company to an action by Howard Sutherland, alien property custodian, seeking recovery of $853,500 in dividends on stock seized from the Vereinigte Fabriken Photographischer Papiere of Dresden, Germany. The decision leaves the custodian free to press his suit for the dividends.

PARIS TO SPEND MILLIONS ON CITY PLANNING

(Continued from Page 1)

hotels, restaurants and cafés springing up to cater to the tourists who have made it their headquarters. Secondly, the district itself needs room for expansion and plans for the beautification and expansion of Montparnasse have been prepared and accepted.

The small, somewhat sordid, Gare Montparnasse will be demolished. On its site an open space planted with trees will be laid out. This will permit the destruction of the ugly railway bridges which span the Avenue du Maine, where Emile Bourdelle, the sculptor, had his studios, and the rather uncomely Boulevard Edgar Quinet. The result will be an urban embellishment which on its own scale may fittingly be compared with the urban embellishments of the great prefect, Baron Haussmann, at the end of the Second Empire.

A new station, modern in character, combining utility with handsomeness of aspect, will be erected at the angle of the Boulevard de Vaugirard. On the ground floor will be the platforms of the electric suburban trains and on the upper floor more than a score of principal lines.

The expenditure is estimated at 700,000,000 francs. It is expected that the project will be executed in four years. Thus the center of Paris will be decongested and Montparnasse become a busy but beautiful district and be brought externally into conformity with its new rôle of transatlantic terminus.

GOVERNMENT REOPENS WAILING WALL ISSUE

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Government has undertaken new negotiations in an effort to effect a voluntary settlement of the wailing wall controversy between the Jews and the Arabs. Influential private persons on both sides also are endeavoring to mediate the dispute. Efforts thus far, however, have been unsuccessful.

The wailing wall commission announced before ending its recent hearings that it would be ready to accept proposals for a voluntary settlement until Sept. 1.

EUROPEAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA FOR TOUR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Fourteen students from seven European countries arrived here on the Olympic, of the White Star Line, July 29, for a three-weeks tour of America, under auspices of the National Student Federation of America. Committees of the federation will be hosts to the visitors in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo.

During their stay here the visitors will be entertained at dinner by the Foreign Policy Association and at a luncheon at International House.

Campaign Against Noise Successful

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Noise Abatement Commission's squad of volunteer observers has been so successful in curtailing unnecessary noises that its work will be continued and extended, according to announcement by Edward F. Brown, director.

The commission is now preparing for a campaign against loudspeakers in homes, unnecessary noisy excavation work, unnecessary blowing of automobile horns, loose loads on trucks that bang and rattle because they need tightening, Mr. Brown said.

The group of observers will be increased by additional volunteers who will have no authority, but will report to the police department and the commission.

"We are opposed to snooping and snoopers," Mr. Brown said, "and these people are not in any sense snoopers or detectives. They are people who are willing to do something to make this a quieter city, and are merely observers and reporters."

MEXICAN LABORERS' FUND

MEXICALI, Baja California, Mexico (AP)—Governor José Maria Tapia July 31 announced an "unemployment fund" of 100,000 pesos was being raised to provide for 800 Mexican laborers. He said they had been idle here for several months due to United States immigration restrictions and to curtailment of cotton acreage in Mexico.

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RELEASE GIVEN RUSSIAN PULP HELD IN BOSTON

70 Carloads Which Arrived Before Ban Allowed to Go to Consignees

Seventy carloads of Russian wood pulp, which arrived in Boston on the Norwegian steamer Hrakles, from Archangel, a week ago, and which were held at the wharf at Little Mystic, Charlestown, by the United States Government, alleging that it was loaded by convict labor, have been released, according to W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, and is being forwarded to Turners Falls, Mass., where the International Paper Company, consignee, has a mill.

This action, explained by Mr. Lufkin, was taken because the vessel had previously discharged part of its cargo at Portland, Me., and had gone through formalities of entering at the Port of Boston before the Government ban became effective. The Tariff Act, effective June 18, provides that no merchandise manufactured or produced by convict labor shall be permitted entry into the United States.

Future cargoes, however, will be barred and the ships bringing them refused entrance, it was explained by Mr. Lufkin, unless some change is made in rulings from Washington.

The vessels bringing Russian wood pulp are large sized boats. Four are now en route for Maine ports from Russia and two more are held up there waiting orders for distribution of their freight.

The Ullapool is now detained at Portland, and the Brandancer is at anchor off Fort Point, in Penobscot Bay. The steamer Llanover is due at Portland Aug. 2, the Fjordheim Aug. 8, and the Rockpool Aug. 16. The Hartbridge is due at South Brewer, Me., Aug. 12. These vessels are all bringing Russian wood pulp and are the only ones coming to any New England port with such cargo at the present time, according to shipping men.

Meantime, special Treasury agents continue their investigation of the convict labor phase of the situation upon which the ban is based.

INDIA QUIET AS LAW IS PUT IN FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

village and greeting the newcomer with shouts of Mahatmaji-ki-Jai ("Victory to Saint") arouses suspicions that the school houses are not being used merely for the purposes of education. The older people, to do them justice, take no part in these pranks, but, says the writer, "possibly some force beyond their control ties their tongues."

At night he noticed that most of the people using the roads were Gandhi-capped youths in bands of half-a-dozen or so, marching with lathis (clubs), sometimes in military formation—possibly some picketing or recruiting party. These signs were most noticeable in the villages adjoining the bigger towns in the Bombay Presidency. The further he traveled from these important centers the less noticeable did they become; and in the native state of Mysore they were altogether absent. The simple explanation of this fact is that Mysore is administered more or less in the old Indian way; and that the Maharaja takes care that no agitators are allowed in from outside to upset his subjects.

While the conditions referred to may not yet have spread very far over rural India, the growing vogue of the motorbus must tend to bring the villages more and more under the influence of the towns. This conveyance takes the villager easily and cheaply to large centers which were until lately humming with seditious propoganda. The same bus brings college students and Congress workers into the remoter villages off the railway line. In one day's journey the writer counted four Congress recruiting parties, each consisting of a man and three or four boys bearing the tri-colored flag.

In a speech delivered recently in Calcutta a prominent Muhammadan lawyer and ex-Minister, who was talking to the European Association, voiced the feelings of a very large number of Mussulmans. Referring to the Congress he said there was a manifest tendency on the part of the British people to overestimate the power, influence, and importance of that body. It was a fundamental mistake to ignore the fact that the Congress was a Hindu institution, and even then represented none but caste Hindus. The Muhammadans as a community had held themselves aloof from it. Transfer of power to the Congress would be fatal to the Muhammadans, and he attacked the Government for its callous indifference to the feelings and interests of the Mussulmans. The Muhammadans, he commented, were as a result suspicious of the good will of the British Government; hence the faint-heartedness of their support of it.

As a matter of fact the Hindus in Bengal have exactly the same complaint to make, in respect of official favoritism toward the Mussulmans. But the Muhammadans do not see this, and honestly hold that the Government inclines unduly toward their religious rivals.

Bankruptcy Laws Reform Supported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Desirability of modernizing the federal bankruptcy act, which a New York court investigation declared in serious need of amendment, is emphasized in an article in the current number of the American Bar Association Journal.

The article, an answer to criticism previously published of the findings of Col. William J. Donovan, who made the investigation, was signed by Lloyd K. Garrison, a member of the New York bar. Although written before President Hoover's announcement of plans for a national investigation of bankruptcy practice, it serves to show the importance of the proposed study.

Mr. Garrison specifically indorses the fundamentals of reform laid down in the Donovan report which he summarizes as follows:

"Courts should be relieved of their administrative responsibility in bankruptcy cases. Rules of procedure should be simplified.

"The futile election of trustees be abolished with substitute provisions giving the creditors a reasonable measure of control if they wish to exercise it.

"Machinery should be set up to insure the adequate examination of bankrupts whether there are assets in the case or not.

"The maximum fees of trustees should be increased to a point where competent organizations and individuals will be attracted into liquidation work."

MacDonald Asks Aid in Empire Problems

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, addressing the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association here on July 29, said the coming Imperial Conference has to face constitutional problems the like of which Great Britain has never had before.

"We have," he said, "to make up our minds that there is life and change in the Empire as in individuals. We cannot live in the past and we must not be too eager to imagine we are living in the future."

Going on to appeal to the Liberals and Conservatives to coöperate with his Government in dealing with Empire problems, Mr. MacDonald added that an attempt should be made to get all imperial questions considered first by all parties, remembering that the nations of the Commonwealth, after all, are very much greater than the party.

ORCHESTRA IN FIVE WEEKS

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Given a miscellaneous collection of musicians five weeks ago, 35 instrumentalists who had never played together before and of various stages of proficiency, George J. Abbott successfully placed them in an orchestra, and has produced a well-rounded musical body from the summer students at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Abbott, who is director of music at Elmira, N. Y., is in charge of orchestral instruction at the summer session.

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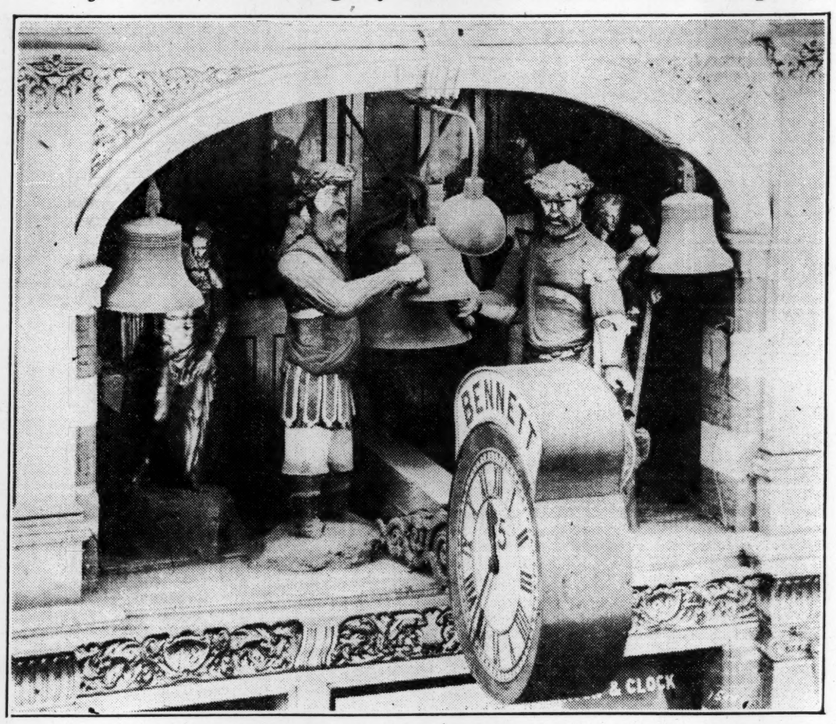
They Smote With Mighty Blows the Bells of Cheapside



THEY LULLED TO SLEEP AND WOKE TO ENERGY

Gog and Magog, the Great Effigies of the Fabled Giants of Saxon Mythology, That So Long Have Guarded the Guildhall, Were Copied in Metal and for a Century Ruled the Clock Over a Jeweler's Shop in the Cheapside Section of London. Generations Have Opened Their Eyes at the Morning Call to Wend Their Way to Work and Have Returned at Night to Close Their Eyes at the Soft Tones of the Chimes. The Building Was to Be Demolished and the Famous Clock Was Saved From a Doubtful Fate by Henry Ford, Who Will Erect an Early English Jeweler's Shop in "Greenfield," His American Village, and the Clock Will Be There.

FAMOUS LONDON CLOCK TO CHIME IN FORD VILLAGE

Gog and Magog Bell Ringers Will Grace Restored English Jewel Shop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEARBORN, Mich.—Gog and his ancient brother Magog, relieved at last of their 100-year task of measuring the waking and sleeping hours of London's Cheapside, have taken up their final abode in Henry Ford's sanctuary of yesterdays here.

Sometime they will occupy a carved stone niche in the façade of a picturesque old English jeweler's shop, being designed for one of the principal streets of "Greenfield," Mr. Ford's early American village. With the famous Sir John Bennett clock, whose great chimes they have manipulated hourly since the early days of Dickens, they will be a part of one of the most unusual collection of timepieces ever gathered in America.

Ford officials in charge of the work of assembling and giving permanent homes to the thousands of items to be included in the Ford Industrial Museum, of which the quaint village and the Edison Institute of Technology are branches, plan that the jeweler's shop shall be both a museum of material relating to the watchmaker's and jeweler's crafts through the ages and a workshop for students interested in these aspects of the world's industry.

Timeworn and weather-bruised, but in perfect mechanical order, the mechanical effigies of Gog and Magog, whose saga dips back into the years preceding the Roman invasion of Britain, arrived here from England accompanied by the case and engines of the big clock which swings between them. They stand at present in a workshop in the Edison Institute, where students are assigned to the task of fitting them for their new career.

Gog and Magog were London's inheritance from the shadowland of Saxon myth and legend. Long before history was written they were the communal giants and guardians of the citizens.

These effigies became the pride of the early Britons. If they crowned a king or welcomed a foreign monarch, Gog and Magog were paraded through the streets at the head of the triumphal procession. Between parades they guarded the Guildhall, watching over feasts and councils.

The great fire of 1666 destroyed the original figures with the Guildhall. London was without them until 1708, when Capt. Richard Saunders caused a new pair, 14 feet tall, to be carved from wood. When Sir John Bennett, whose ancestors had been clockmakers as far back as they can be traced, began to practice his craft in London more than 100 years ago, he set above his shop, in the shadow of the Bow Bells, mechanical reproductions of the Guildhall giants. Moving with the progress of the great clock between them, the giants sounded the hours upon two large bells, while smaller gilt figures rang other chimes.

Cheapside, bereft of its beloved Bow Bells not long ago, watched the old clock go with mingled sorrow and indignation, "to decorate," as a London newspaper had it, "the gateway to Mr. Ford's factory." But inasmuch as the building it adorned was to be demolished to make room for a modern structure, there was no choice but to allow it to become a museum piece.

Although silenced for all time so far as London is concerned, Gog and Magog will continue to echo the hours as faithfully as ever through the shaded streets of "Greenfield," sheltered from bad weather and constantly attended by mechanics.

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We have had one of these bowls filled with water standing here for a week, and it is as perfect as when opened. The bowls are $1.00, the saucers are 50c. You can buy them either way. Colors: Red or black.

By mail anywhere in the United States on receipt of price plus 15c for parcel post and insurance. This 15c applies to one or as many as you like. No C. O. D.'s.

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1 lb. Jar is 4½ inches high
3 lb. Jar is 7 inches high

Mail orders cared for, and safe delivery guaranteed anywhere in the United States. Parcel post and insurance on the 1 lb. jar is 18c; and on the 3 lb. jar is 40c. Charge accounts as usual. No C. O. D.'s.

We also have at hand a fresh invoice of mild, tender Crystallized Ginger at 50c the half pound box. By mail anywhere in the United States on receipt of price plus 10c addressed for P. P. and insurance.

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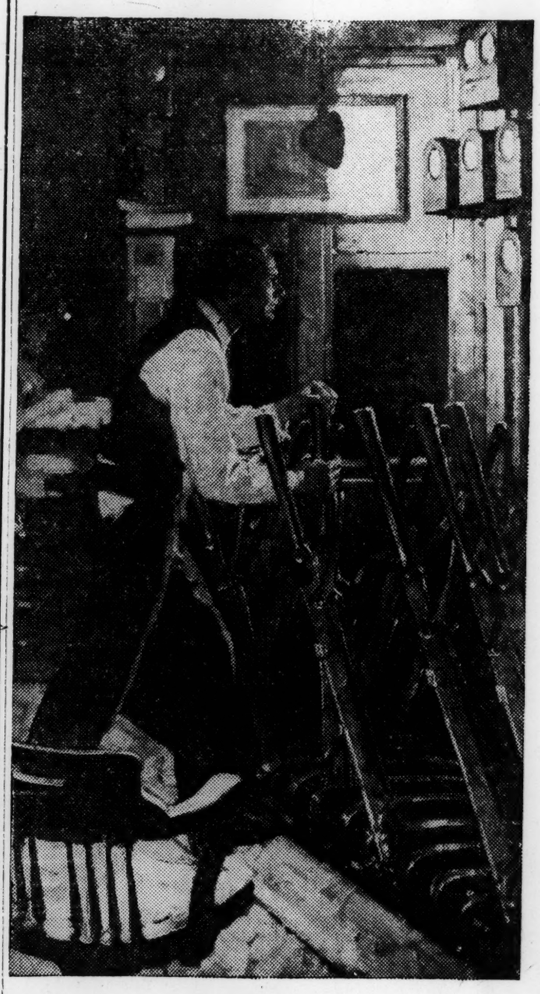
BOSTON

Why a B & O train was late the night of December 13th



TAKING last year as a whole, our through, fast trains were dependably on time.

Being on time is, of course, important, yet it is only number 3 in the list of instructions to our engineers.

Number 1 is *safety*. Number 2 is *comfort* to our passengers—no jolts or shakes. Number 3 is being *on time*. Any engineer who slows down because of a fog or other conditions that might be dangerous receives praise—and not blame.

Yet we make a very good on-time record.

One day last year, however, train Number 10 was a few minutes late. This letter tells why:—

"Late in the evening of December 13th, I was called by telephone to come to the hospital at Confluence, Pa., to operate on a young boy who had been accidentally shot through the abdomen. There was no train scheduled to stop at Braddock but through the efforts of your ticket agent he had No. 10 stop for me at Braddock and let me off at Confluence. The boy was operated on promptly and made a fine recovery.

J. B. Smith, M.D.

Had they known the circumstances, all the passengers on the train would have been glad to be a few minutes late in order to accomplish this act of mercy. Most people are inherently fair and courteous. They like to travel in a gracious atmosphere.

We try to create and maintain a gracious atmosphere on our trains—we 70,000 who operate the B & O.

The CAPITOL LIMITED *and The* NATIONAL LIMITED

These trains between the East and the West have averaged 96% on time through years of service. Yet you are seldom conscious of undue speed. Our engineers try to start and stop their trains without jar or jolt, making it easy to read in the daytime and easy to sleep at night.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

Derby Fliers Head Planes for Chicago

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Fliers in the all-American air derby, Detroit to Los Angeles and return, July 31 pointed the noses of their planes toward Chicago. An Arkansas flier, Lee Gehlbach, was leading by more than three hours.

Lowell Bayles, of Springfield, Mass., who was the second pilot to reach Lincoln on the flight from Ogden, Utah, holds second place in the derby. Bayles was forced down three times in Nebraska by motor trouble. At his last stop, near York, he borrowed some wire from farmers who were bailing hay, and made temporary repairs to a broken rocker arm bracket on the motor of his small ship. On his arrival at Lincoln the motor was repaired.

Charles Meyers of Cleveland was in third place. The race will end at Detroit Friday.

YOUNG CANADIANS FIND WORK AT HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That increasing employment is being found for well-trained men in Canada is evident by the report of the chairman of the board of governors of the University of Toronto. As a result fewer graduates are finding it necessary to leave Canada for the United States.

During the last year 1000 applications for trained men have been received, and 550 graduates were placed in key positions. In five years the percentage of the graduating classes from the university here, leaving Canada has been reduced from 27 to 3 per cent.

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Used as directed REVELATION TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful, scratchy grit and polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

Arkansas Folk Hear Sermons by Radio in Open-Air Stadium in Ozark Hills

Built Around a Spring Whose Waters Gently Fall Into a Miniature Lake, the Half Circle Constructed by the "Sage of Monte Ne" Holds 1000 People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTE NE, Ark.—Here in the heart of the Ozark hills, part of the base of the famous pyramid which W. A. "Coin" Harvey is building, is an open-air stadium, seating 1000 persons, where on Sunday evenings during the summer audiences may gather to hear radiocasts of sermons by prominent ministers. These services were recently inaugurated with a sermon from Churchill Tabernacle, Buffalo, N. Y.

The stadium is built around a hillside and forms a half circle. The seats are irregular in shape. Here is one where two or three or a dozen may sit between the high arms and comfortable backs; there another where one may sit and commune alone; beside it is an alcove large enough to walk in, with seat for two, wholly sheltered from observation except in front. Tier upon tier they are arranged.

In the center of the half circle is located a mammoth spring, the overflow of which forms a lake and also forms the floor of the stadium. Wide spans of cement walks stretch across this miniature lake, in the center of which has been built a forum with a throne-like seat, a table and lounge, all of solid concrete.

The whole is inclosed by a board wall some 15 feet high, painted green on the outside to conform to the giant trees in and around the structure. On the inside the wall is in panel effect. The interior is brilliantly lighted with softly shaded globes swung out over the gently flowing water.

A stone's throw from the amphitheater, at the side of the base of the pyramid, is the home of Mr. Harvey, internationally known for his books on financial subjects, and also as a philosopher, in which respect he is often referred to as "the sage of Monte Ne."

BRITAIN TO ASSIST AFRICAN IRON MINING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Gold, tin and manganese have hitherto comprised West Africa's contributions to the world's metals but to these a fourth is now to be added. The British Government has just agreed to assist financially the development of the large and rich iron ore deposits found a year or so ago in Sierra Leone, close to the seashore.

In a report issued in West Africa under the signature of the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne—who arrived in London simultaneously—it states "investigations indicated the existence of more than 10,000,000 tons of high grade ore averaging about 57 per cent of iron and in addition about 5,000,000 tons of high grade pulverisable specular hematite. It is anticipated that the quantity of the latter will be considerably increased with more development work."

Clear eyed, tense with the thrill of sport, they seek its cooling flavor

THEY RIDE WITH VIGOR . . . they work with vigor . . . they play with vigor. Sportsmen all . . . lean . . . sun-tanned . . . active . . . they find refreshing vigor in the taste of "Canada Dry." Like the game well played, it has stimulation . . . like the quality of sport itself, it has basic excellence.

The very foundation of "Canada Dry" is "Liquid Ginger"—which is made from selected Jamaica ginger root by a special process. This process is exclusively controlled by us and, unlike any other method, retains for "Canada Dry" all of the original aroma, flavor and natural essence of the ginger root. This is the reason for the basic excellence of this fine old ginger ale.

It comes in the convenient Hostess Package of 12 bottles. Order it today.

HAVE YOU TRIED—?

Canada Dry's new Golden Ginger Ale. Never before have you tasted a golden ginger ale with such a marvelous flavor. The secret of its delight comes from a secret and exclusive process of beverage making.

Canada Dry's new Sparkling Lime. This wonderfully refreshing beverage brings you the lure and romance of the tropics. Let it win you with its keen, cooling lime taste as it is winning countless others.

"CANADA DRY"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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NORTH CAROLINA SENATE SEEKERS OPEN CAMPAIGNS

J. W. Bailey, Democrat, and G. M. Pritchard, Republican, State Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of Raleigh, who defeated F. M. Simmons for the nomination, and George M. Pritchard of Asheville, Republican, opposing candidates for the United States Senate from North Carolina, have fired their opening guns in the campaign which will end with the election in November. The battle for ballots will command widespread interest because in the recent primary Mr. Bailey, advocate of Smith for President, defeated Senator Simmons, opponent of the New Yorker.

The campaign promises to be fought out on party rather than factional lines, as there has appeared no rift in the Democratic ranks which would call for the entrance of an independent candidate, such as was the case in 1928, during the presidential campaign, when perhaps 100,000 North Carolina Democrats followed Frank McNinch, Democrat, of Charlotte, and Senator Simmons in their successful fight to keep North Carolina's electoral vote from Smith. Both candidates are recognized drys.

Each candidate is expected to speak in practically every one of the 100 counties of the State. Mr. Pritchard already is making a tour of the congressional districts, conferring with Republican leaders and laying plans for a state-wide organization, while Mr. Bailey was guest speaker before the North Carolina Press Association. In this address he avoided partisan politics. On his way back to Raleigh he spoke at Newton and vigorously attacked the Administration of national affairs by Republicans.

Mr. Pritchard defended the Republican Party, in his opening speech, against responsibility for unsatisfactory business conditions, denying they could be charged against the Hoover Administration. He asserted that whatever reverses have come would have come just the same had the Democrats won in 1928.

This angle of Mr. Pritchard's opening campaign speech delivered at Clinton, took second place in the press of the State, being overshadowed by his vigorous defense of prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment, which, he said, were here to stay. He declared that "the good citizens of America" would "see to it" that the Eighteenth Amendment was not displaced. He branded liquor as "the worst of all crime breeders."

He declared he had voted for the transfer of prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice, for increased funds for enforcement and would always vote "to retain in our Constitution this great moral and economic reform."

Nebraska G. O. P. Seeks Nye Motive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Postponement until Aug. 25 by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, of the Senate committee's hearing on the filing of George W. Norris, Broken Bow grocer, as Republican candidate for the Senate against George W. Norris, Republican Senator from Nebraska, has caused comment from both factions of the Republican Party here. The new date puts the hearing after the Nebraska primaries, to be held Aug. 12.

W. M. Stebbins, opponent of Senator Norris on the Republican ticket, issued a statement in which he said the postponement was not unexpected. He urged that when Mr. Nye and his investigating committee hold the hearing they go fully into the matter as to why an appeal was made to C. A. Goss, chief justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, to remove the grocer's name from the ticket, when J. P. Robertson, secretary of Senator Norris, had the grocer's signed withdrawal in his pocket.

The anti-Norris faction is prepared to ask leave of the committee to introduce testimony from their own witnesses and cross-examine the Broken Bow grocer when the committee meets in Lincoln. Some anti-Norris Republicans go so far as to declare that there will be no further hearings.

United States Court Halts Mexican Fund

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The International Committee of Bankers of Mexico, which is handling a $43,000,000 fund established by the Mexican Government for the protection of its bond holders on July 29 was restrained from dispensing further monies by an order filed in Federal District Court.

Judge William Runyon, who signed the order, also issued a second, in which he directed the committee to show cause, on Aug. 18, as to why it should not give an accounting of the fund's management. The latter order follows an announcement by Alexander Simpson, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, that he had filed suit demanding such an accounting.

The orders were issued by the petition of counsel for Frederick Gallapin, a citizen of Switzerland and a resident of New York, who complained that the committee was mishandling its funds. An appeal for a temporary receiver was denied.

CANADIANS FILMING WORLD WAR SCENES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Battle spots in France and Belgium will be filmed this summer by cameramen of the Ontario Government Motion Picture Bureau. The scenes will be used in educational reels for release to all sections of Ontario. "Shots" will be taken wherever the Canadian Corps took a prominent part in the World War.

While in France and Belgium photographs of the Canadian burial grounds will be taken. It is believed that the showing of these films will lend a great impetus to the Canadian Legion pilgrimage to France in 1932 which will coincide with the unveiling of the Canadian war memorial on Vimy Ridge.

Gore Adds to His Lead in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Thomas P. Gore, former Senator, seeking to regain his seat lost in the Harding landslide, July 31 gradually increased his lead over Charles J. Wrightsman of Tulsa as the tabulation of the Democratic vote in the state primary Tuesday neared completion.

Mr. Wrightsman and Mr. Gore were the leaders in a field of nine, including three former governors. With 2537, or more than three-fourths of the State's 3338 precincts reported, Gore had 56,665 votes, Wrightsman 54,645. The run-off primary election of Aug. 12 will determine which will be the Democratic nominee.

Additional returns, bringing the number of reported precincts to 2717, increased to 55,782 the lead of W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray over Frank Buttram, his nearest rival in the Democratic contest for the gubernatorial nomination. Murray's proportion of the total vote was considerably short of the 51 per cent necessary to nominate without entering the second primary. Murray's vote was 113,645, Buttram's 57,863. Five Republican and three Democratic incumbents apparently were renominated in Congressional races.

Woman Divulges Speakeasy Sites

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINEOLA, L. I.—A list of places in Nassau County where liquor was alleged to have been sold was given to Eloin Edwards, District Attorney, here, by Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, chairman of the New York State Meetings Committee of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, just prior to her appearance before the Nassau County grand jury on July 29 in answer to a subpœna following her declaration on July 23 of widespread violation of the prohibition laws.

Upon leaving the grand jury rooms, Mrs. Holmes said she had presented the facts and information upon which the charges contained in her charges were based.

"I cannot reveal my testimony, as all my statements made to this body are confidential," she said.

Mr. Edwards said Mrs. Holmes had no personal knowledge of the existence of any particular place in Nassau County where liquor was sold, but that she had submitted to him a list of places in the vicinity of Port Washington where it was alleged liquor could be bought. He added that these places would be investigated immediately.

Farm Produce Sees Drop of 29 Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the exception of potatoes—selling at prices 48 per cent higher on July 15 than on the same date a year ago—prices for farm products have dropped during the past year, bringing the general level to a point 29 per cent lower than in 1929, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture. Twelve per cent of this drop came from June 15 to July 15, the report adds.

"As compared to a year ago," the statement continues, "the July index of prices of cotton and cottonseed were down 46 points; poultry and poultry products, 42 points; meat animals, 40 points; grains, 30 points, and dairy products, 20 points. Prices of fruits and vegetables, as a group, however, were up 37 points from a year ago, owing to the increase in potato prices.

"Declines in farm prices from June 15 to July 15 ranged from 1 per cent for butter to 28 per cent for rye. Eggs were the only farm product to advance, but the advance was only 1 per cent. Wool and butter fat prices remained the same."

RADIO ORGANIZATION FINANCE PLAN URGED

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—S. P. Woodward & Co., Inc., has asked the New Jersey Chancery Court to order acceptance of its reorganization plan for the Kolster Radio Corporation of Newark, N. J., and San Francisco, now in the hands of receivers.

The petitioners propose to underwrite the plan by which the corporation would be reorganized with a capital of 5,000,000 shares of no par common stock and an authorized issuance of $4,500,000 convertible debenture bonds. Holders of Kolster common would receive one share of the new for three of the old, with the additional right to buy one share of new stock at $10.50 for each new share issued in exchange.

PERU TO DEPORT CHILEAN ARTIST

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Immigration authorities on July 28 ordered Aquiles Olivares Frascara, prominent Chilean wood artist, deported because he lacked a passport and other identification papers on his arrival here from Santiago bearing a symbolical art piece for presentation to President Augusto B. Legula.

The art piece commemorates Chilean-Peruvian peace, Olivares said. The immigration officials delivered the art piece to the Chilean Consulate at Callao.

CHILE AIR MAIL LINE TO CUT OFF 9 DAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Air-mail service in Chile will be extended to Magallanes, on the northwest shore of the Strait of Magellan, on Aug. 1, according to announcement by Luis E. Feliu, Chilean Consul-General in New York. Magallanes, which is the capital of the territory of the same name, was formerly called Punta Arenas and was known as the most southerly city in the world.

The new route will extend the service of the National Air Lines to 4678 kilometers, comprising "one of the longest national air routes in the world," Mr. Feliu said, and will cut to three days the time required to travel from Santiago to Magallanes, which now requires 12 days by steamship.

Tenants Can Buy 'Coöperative' Rooms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A coöperative residence hotel on Riverside Drive, at Eightieth Street, has just been opened by the Hotel Housing Corporation, an organization formed to provide attractive living accommodations for business men and women at reasonable prices.

The project was described by an executive in the organization as the first of a series which its sponsors propose to establish in Washington, D. C., California and other parts of the country.

The building, which is known as "Riverside Towers," has 18 stories and comprises one and two-room apartments and two penthouses. Under the "Thrift Plan of Coöperative Ownership" a tenant-owner may buy an apartment for from $450 to $800 cash per room, weekly charges for upkeep ranging from $8.50 to $14.40 per room. All rooms have baths and are comfortably furnished throughout. Each is sunlit and many have fascinating views of the Hudson River and Riverside Park.

The board of directors of the corporation is headed by Alfred G. Bernheimer and includes: Paul Crosbie, Maurice Deutsch, Walter L. Fleisher, Ralph S. Foss, A. J. Hammerslough, Frank M. Peppe, Alfred J. Stern, Frank O. Butler and Harter F. Wright.

'Tax Racket' Charges Made in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Campaign speeches made by Fiorello H. LaGuardia, fusion candidate for Mayor last fall, charging that a $75,000,000 "tax racket" existed in this city, with persons close to Tammany Hall receiving reduced assessed valuations, were read into the record by Irwin Kurtz, chairman of the Republican Speakers Bureau, when he appeared before James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts on July 29 in the investigation of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Mr. Kurtz, who appeared in answer to subpœna, said his charges of irregularities in the department were not based on personal information, but on reports, anonymous telephone calls and statements made to him by Mr. LaGuardia, Harold Rigelmann, a prominent lawyer here, and Dr. Wm. H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service.

Mr. Higgins said after the hearing that he would investigate every specific instance of alleged favoritism brought to his attention by Mr. Kurtz or any one else. He characterized Mr. Kurtz' charges as based on "hearsay evidence."

INDIANS NAME HURLEY 'WXINYAPI'

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Another name for Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, is "Wxinyapi."

The name, meaning "Faithful," was conferred on the War Secretary July 29 by Sioux Indians at a ceremony in connection with the state convention of the American Legion.

O. L. Bodenhamer, National Commander of the Legion, was named "Marpiya Kinyanyapi," which means "Flying Cloud."

MacDONALD LIKELY TO GET 'RISE' SOON

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister MacDonald is likely to get a "rise" soon.

A report of a select committee on ministers' remuneration which was published today said that the Premier's annual salary of £5000 (about $25,000) was inadequate in view of the fact that No. 10 Downing Street is costly to maintain and the amount of entertainment the Premier has to do is so great. The report recommends that the Premier's salary be raised to £7000 or about $35,000.

HARRAH AWARD ATTACKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Suit for injunction was filed in District of Columbia Supreme Court, July 30, to prevent the payment of the $350,000 to Charles J. Harrah that was awarded him recently by a board established to arbitrate his claims against the Cuban Government.

Gazing From Historic Past

Drawings and Photograph by Simone d'Hauteford

NEW MEXICAN INDIANS

Left Drawing: Francisco Coriz. Center Photograph: Ovens at Taos. Right Drawing: Teofilo, the Old Man of Tesuque.

Taos, Indian Village in New Mexico Model of Beauty and Quaintness

Spring Turns Small Place Into a Scene Resembling a Highly Colored Palette—Weeds Pale Green, Houses Yellow-Gold and Mountains Deep Blue

By SIMONE D'HAUTEFORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF I had to build a little stage I would copy the pueblo (a Spanish word meaning "village") of Taos. Everything seems to have been put there for the sake of giving more beauty to the landscape. The bushes, trees, houses, mountains and men have worked together all in one, one in all; and you really do not know if the houses have been erected to be the picturesque foreground of the mountains or if the mountains were built to be the gorgeous background of the village.

In March the birth of spring makes the arrival in Taos an unbelievable sight, like that of a highly colored palette. In bushes and trees runs a red sap, and the weeds are pale green in the fields; the pueblo and both its "skyscraper" houses of six stories appear yellow-gold, and behind lies the shadowy screen of deep blue mountains, over which sometimes dark clouds are gathered. A little river cuts the town in two and is perhaps the unconscious cause of a certain rivalry between North and South. . . . Cottonwoods, with snowy and silvery bark, look like giant icicles as they raise their branches and twigs against the sky, like hands outstretched in prayer.

Close to them is the house of our friends the Lujans,—whom I am taking you to see. One of them is a well-known artist and two of the others professional exponents of Indian dances. We pause by the entrance to their house to look at two hive-shaped adobe ovens nestled side by side; one being large but the other apparently too tiny for anyone to be able to bake in it. Alberto Lujan, the artist, coming out of his house at this moment and giving us a friendly welcome, tells us their quaint history. The big oven was made by a grandmother, and her five-year-old granddaughter, playing around her one day, decided that she too wanted to have an oven for herself and do some baking like a grown-up. Accordingly she set her baby hands to work and made the diminutive one, nestled so closely to her grandmother's sturdy handiwork as to be almost a part of it. She spent many happy hours "baking"; and we hope the little oven will remain undisturbed through the years as a sweet remembrance of childhood.

There is another baby in the Lujan family, called Bobby, who though only six years old is an astonishing little dancer, and is already much talked about. He was taught by his graceful uncle, Juanito, who always dances with him, and the little boy follows all his intricate steps with remarkable agility.

Juanito now appears draped in white in the manner peculiar to the Taos Indians. A sheet is wrapped around him covering his head and falling to below his knees; his face is half hidden in its folds, which he draws closely around him, and he looks for all the world like an Arab of the desert.

We start around the pueblo; in front of us lies the pyramidal community house with ladders outside on which to go from one floor to another. Punctuated by a row of beam ends that look like little dots, each story is set back from the other like so many gigantic steps, and each step forms a little terrace where linen is dripping on some cord and fruit and chili-peppers are drying on the floor.

Going back to our friends' house we ask Alberto to show us his paintings, and follow him into his small white-washed earthen room where they are displayed. We are much interested in his real talent and the charm of his artistic work, nearly all of which is of that wonderful subject—his pueblo. He tells us many things of interest about his people; his talk is intelligent and educated, and we are not surprised that he was at one time a most competent Governor of Taos.

How we hate to leave! But it's getting late and the Indian pueblo is some two or three miles from the town of the same name which the white settlers have made for themselves, where we are now staying at the picturesque Don Fernando Hotel.

However we meet again after dinner in the hotel, as the two brothers, Alberto and Juanito, with their diminutive nephew Bobby, have come to give a dance. The front hall is their stage; Alberto sings wild strange music to the accompaniment of his thudding tom-tom, while the other two perfrom some war dances and a hoop dance. The child follows all the difficult steps and motions of his lithe uncle who is a wonderful dancer—his tiny bare feet moving with the rapidity and agility that is so characteristic of his race.

After his beautiful performance Juanito sits down to let me paint a water color of him. Awkward it is to have him pose in the middle of the front hall half naked and much painted, ornamented with feathers and bells! He sits on the tom-tom and patiently waits for the end of the picture, while Alberto tells us stories and Bobby almost falls asleep. How simple, informal, but also how dignified Indians are, wherever and however they may be.

ROOSEVELT IS SENT TO PHILIPPINE POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Nicholas Roosevelt, whose appointment by President Hoover as Vice-Governor of the Philippines was not acted upon by the Senate in its special session, has been given an interim appointment to this post, it was announced by the President, July 29.

"Mr. Roosevelt has been so stanch in his support of the interest of the Philippine people and so sympathetic with them, so enthusiastic over their progress," President Hoover said, "that I am sure that the misunderstanding which has arisen in the Philippines as to his attitude will be quickly cleared up."

FLYING CLUB TO PAY VISIT TO CANADIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Great Lakes air cruise undertaken by the Detroit Flying Club will extend 2500 miles over the five Great Lakes and Georgian Bay. Thirty towns and cities will be visited in 10 days of flying. The planes will leave Detroit on Aug. 7 and return on Aug. 17. At least 25 planes will start.

The cruise is not a contest, but is being undertaken to demonstrate how northern vacation lands can be connected by air with the commercial areas on the shores of the Great Lakes. The initial flight, 195 miles will include Cleveland, Conneaut, and Erie, while Toronto will be visited on Aug. 8.

Larger Park Space Urged in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An extensive park and playground program, which would eventually increase recreation spaces in New York City by 3893 acres, with a present assessed valuation of $57,716,506, was recommended in a report to Mayor James J. Walker on July 27 by a special committee which has made a study of the situation. The committee is headed by Charles W. Berry, comptroller, and comprises the presidents and park commissioners of the five boroughs. It was appointed four months ago to determine how the $25,000,000 permitted by act of the 1930 Legislature should be allotted.

The program, which takes into consideration vast increases in the city's population, provides for 9.04 per cent of the territory in the five boroughs to be devoted to park purposes. It would make the Metropolitan Park plan so as to connect it eventually with the state park projects, making one comprehensive park system for the State. It envisaged adequate development of the city's natural advantages, when the metropolis will be able to make full use of its ocean, bay and river parks with bathing privileges, water sports and anchorage facilities for small pleasure boats.

The report recommended a change in financing the city's park program, and expressed the view that "in the future, cost of maintenance of parks should be laid upon those responsible for the heavy traffic in our streets, this having made necessary park and playground extension."

The cost of acquiring, developing and improving park and playground sites, the committee held, should be paid by assessing the property benefited, whether acquisition be by condemnation or private purchase. At present such assessments are legal only when the property is acquired by condemnation proceedings.

Flag Waving Stops Opening of Lagting

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The one policeman in Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, lying in the north Atlantic west of Denmark, was unable to stop a flag demonstration July 28 which resulted in postponement of the opening of the Lagting, or Parliament.

The demonstration, accompanied by agitation against Denmark, owner of the Faroe group, came on the name day of St. Olaf, patron saint of the islands, and a large crowd was in the capital attending the festivities.

The Faroes have the status of a Danish country, and the local flag has no official recognition. Premier Stauning said today that "no responsible Faroe representative ever claimed the right to a special flag in the islands."

150 SQUARE MILES FLOODED IN CHINA

KARACHI, India (AP)—Thousands of inhabitants of the Sind region were homeless July 30 as more than 100 villages were submerged by flood waters now closing in on Shikarpur from the west and north. An area of 150 square miles from the Sind River to Shikapur is one vast sheet of water.

About 30,000 refugees have been evacuated to Sokkur. Crop damage, loss of cattle and destruction to houses and agricultural land has been enormous.

Unemployment Rises Throughout Britain

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's unemployment total is nearing the 2,000,000 mark, it was announced July 29 by the Ministry of Labor.

The official statement said that on July 21 the number of persons out of work was 1,972,700, an increase of 32,834 in a week, and 850,057 in a year.

Governor Winthrop Writes of Church, His New Home and the Water Supply

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Lord's Day, August 1, 1630—Governor Winthrop's Journal, much neglected of late because of the pressure of affairs, received today the following entry: "Five more join to the church at Charlestown, which are Mr. Nowell, T. Sharpe, Bradstreet, Mr. William Gager, and Mr. William Colburn, who, with others quickly added, chose Mr. Wilson for their pastor; the greater number for this time intending no other than to settle here, where the Governor orders his house to be cut and framed. But the weather being hot, many sick, and other faint upon their long voyage, people grow uneasy for want of water; for though this Neck abounds with good water, yet they only found a brackish spring by the water side in the sand on the west side of the north-west field, which was not to be come at but when the tide was down, and could not supply half the necessities of that multitude."

Thus the Governor continues his custom of writing in the third person, and of referring to himself by the title of his office. He seems to be obsessed with the idea that the history of these days may be of some value to posterity, perhaps of more general value as a story of the founding of the Colony than as a family history for his immediate descendants! Today he has jumped from church to water supply over the framework of his new house.

Slowly the church is receiving recruits. There is no haste. Each candidate must be thoroughly examined and heartily approved. Of those who signed the covenant at the afternoon service, the leading men are named. "Mr. Nowell" is Increase Nowell of Trinity the Less (Minories), London, one of the patentees mentioned in the charter, and an assistant since the organization of the Company; also "a very active and efficient member of the Company." His wife, who was Parnel Parker of Harwich, Essex County, also signed the covenant.

"T. Sharpe" is Thomas Sharpe of London, a "leather-seller" who was chosen an assistant of the Company on Oct. 20, 1629, the day that John Winthrop was chosen Governor. His wife, son and daughter are here with him.

"Bradstreet" is the simple reference made by the Governor to the present secretary of the Company. Simon Bradstreet comes from Horbling, Lincolnshire, where his father is a nonconformist minister. Simon is the youngest son of the assistants, now but 27 years of age; yet he has had experience in large affairs, as steward of the Earl of Lincoln and of the Countess of Warwick. He carries the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Emanuel College. Shortly before sailing in the Arbella, he married Anne, the 16-year-old daughter of Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley.

"Mr. William Gager" is the "chirurgeon" employed by the company. He is one of the Suffolk County group. His assistant is Dr. Richard Palsgrave.

"Mr. William Colburn" is the Colbron or Colborne from Brentwood, Essex County. His wife, Margery, also signed the covenant today.

Some of these gentlemen receive the title of "Mr."; others do not. There is a reason, each person's position in the social scale being recognized meticulously. But that is another story.

Democrats in Ohio Raise Wet-Dry Issue

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Repeal of the prohibition law is the dominant issue among Ohio Democrats in the senatorial primary contest which closes Aug. 12. Lack of Republican contests has failed to bring out any definite issue in that party, except in a few congressional contests.

Repeal was brought into the campaign by a declaration favoring it by James M. Cox, formerly Governor and Democratic presidential candidate 10 years ago. Immediately afterward two senatorial candidates were in the field, seeking nomination on that issue.

One is Robert J. Bulkley, formerly Representative in Congress, and George S. Myers, both Cleveland attorneys. Mr. Bulkley, besides having the support of the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) organization, is being supported by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Three other Democratic candidates for the senatorial nomination are stressing farm relief and the business depression as issues. One of these, John McSweeney, formerly Representative in Congress from Wooster, is opposed to prohibition repeal, while another, W. W. Durbin of Kenton, favors majority rule.

The fifth senatorial candidate is Charles V. Traux, opponent of Simeon D. Fess for the Senate seat two years ago. Roscoe C. C. McCulloch, serving in the Senate under appointment by Gov. Myers Y. Cooper, has no opponent in the Republican primary. He is opposed to repeal of national prohibition.

VIENNESE PLAN 3 SKYSCRAPERS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Following the example of the Vienna municipality, which some months ago decided to build a skyscraper in one of the principal streets leading from the inner city, private building firms have taken up the idea and already plans have been made for the erection of three skyscrapers in different parts of Vienna.

The problem awaiting architects here is how to make such ultra modern architecture conform with the Barocque and Renaissance masterpieces standing around it. Luckily Vienna possesses eminent architects who have already performed the task of blending old and new buildings with great success. When the term skyscrapers is used here it must be understood they will have a height of only about 185 feet. Despite this, great changes will be necessary in the present Vienna building laws before even such modest skyscrapers can be erected.

TOLL RATE IS CUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A cut of more than 16 per cent on telephone calls between New York and Buenos Aires will become effective on Aug. 1, according to announcement by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The new rate for a conversation between New York and Buenos Aires will be $30 for the first three minutes and $10 for each additional minute of conversation.

THINK of it! A regular pint jar of Cain's famous mayonnaise or sandwich spread . . . and a handsome, colored glass, heat-resisting cup and saucer . . . all for 45c! Ask your dealer for this combination today.

CAIN'S Mayonnaise

JOHN E. CAIN CO., Cambridge

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 16

HOW CAN I AVOID A RING AFTER CLEANING WITH GASOLINE?

Rub spots on washable goods with a strong solution of Worcester Salt before applying gasoline.

Cook the easy, successful way with the help of the Worcester Salt Cook Book. For your free copy, address Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.

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Domino Granulated Sugar

clean convenient dependable ask for it always

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Superfine, Confectioners, Dainty Lumps, Powdered, Old Fashioned Brown, Yellow; Domino Syrup.

Always full weight

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JORDAN'S STORE for MEN

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BOSTON

FRIDAY LAST DAY at JORDAN'S!

Sale! Famous Kelly-Springfield Buckeye

TIRES

and

TUBES

at a 25% *Saving for you*

The unusual response of customers has depleted quantities in certain sizes, but if you act quickly you may still get your sizes. Tires and tubes are all NEW merchandise, carrying the unlimited Kelly and Jordan guarantee against defects in workmanship or material. ¶ Sale will continue all day Saturday and until 9 P. M. at the Shopper's Garage, 14 Beach St., where tires and tubes purchased will be mounted without additional charge. Investigate Jordan's Budget Plan when purchasing these tires.

Mail and Telephone orders filled—
Telephone Orders—HUBbard 2700.

Sale continues Saturday at Shopper's Garage!

LOWER FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

HOOVER URGES HOME BUILDING FUND PROVISION

Real Estate Board Head Predicts Mass Production of Houses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—One of the most potent influences in maintaining and increasing employment would be the stimulation of the use of funds for home building, President Hoover said in a message to the United States Building and Loan League, in convention here, July 29-31.

"The building and loan associations have for many years played a part of major importance in this vital work and their service is especially important now," the President said. "The provision of funds for building of homes is one of the most important functions of our economic machinery and in turn is one of the most stabilizing influences in our economic life."

Plans under way to make home ownership easier by reducing building costs, easing the tax burden and giving greater financial assistance to the home buyer were discussed on July 31 by Leonard P. Reaume, of Detroit, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Reaume characterized wasteful city planning as one of the contributing causes of high home costs, holding that fewer streets and economies in sub-dividing would bring down the cost of home building. The checkerboard community plan, he said, "belongs to horse and buggy days."

"Large industries in the building field and powerful trade organizations are now studying possible improvements in the technological efficiency of home building," he said. "Standardized units and mass production of American homes will undoubtedly be developed, thereby lowering their costs in much the same way as an automobile is relatively low in cost because it is one of many models."

As to financing, Mr. Reaume expressed the belief that the next few years would make it possible to finance homes up to 90 per cent of their cost.

He told of a study under way by a joint committee of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, the United States Building & Loan League and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, looking toward reduction of the tax burden on the small home owner.

This is the first time so much influence and ability has been put behind such a study, he said, and if it brings in but one practical suggestion this will act as a tremendous encouragement to home owning by reducing its costs.

Canada to Examine Dominion From Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—During this summer an extensive program of aerial photography and exploration is being undertaken by the Royal Canadian Air Force in coöperation with the Department of the Interior. Eleven detachments of two planes each will be engaged on photographic work. One detachment will operate in British Columbia; one will be in Alberta; four in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Western Ontario; four in Ontario and Quebec and one in the Maritime Provinces.

In addition a detachment will be assigned to special transportation work, carrying surveyors, explorers and other officials into inaccessible regions, and another detachment to exploration and photography of the main aerial routes in the far north.

The work on which this latter detachment is engaged is one of far-reaching importance. The experience of the last few years has shown that for many years aerial transportation will be almost the sole means of communication throughout these vast and little known areas. The exploration of safe flying routes is one of the first considerations toward opening up this country.

Diesel-Electric Yacht to Be Built

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A Diesel-electric yacht, the first of its type to be constructed in this country, has been ordered by George M. Pynchon, securities broker and member of the New York Yacht Club. The vessel is to be built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., and was designed by Henry J. Gielow, Inc., naval architects and marine engineers.

The yacht, which is to be 148 feet over all, will carry a pair of 400 horsepower Diesel engines connected to generators, which in turn furnish the power for motors operating twin screws. The power plant is designed to develop a cruising speed of 14 knots.

Unbroken sheer lines from stem to stern in the superstructure will make the design distinctive. A single deckhouse on the boat deck and two on the main deck will be arranged to carry out this effect. A forward house on the main deck will include the dining saloon and pantry, while the after house will contain the owner's private stateroom with bath and wardrobe and a large living saloon.

Other Diesel yachts have a direct drive. The J. P. Morgan yacht, the Corsair, utilizes oil for fuel to generate steam for turbines, which operate generators to produce electric current.

'AUTOMOBILE HOTEL' OPENED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — Another "automobile hotel" has been opened in New York as one of the solutions of the city's parking problem. It is located near Columbus Circle, reputed to be one of the worst points of vehicular congestion in Manhattan.

The "automobile hotel" has a capacity of 1500 to 2500 motor cars a day It is similar to one which has been in operation in the Grand Central zone for about a year. Motor cars are placed on elevators, run to any of the 25 floors, and parked without being touched by hand. The mechanical parking device, which runs under the machine, carries it to the elevator and off again, also permits the automobile to be returned to the owner without the necessity of an attendant's touching the car.

DRY PARTY DEBATES ENTERING CANDIDATE

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Members of the Prohibition Party in Virginia in convention here adopted a resolution calling upon the party executive committee to decide whether a prohibitions candidate should be entered against Carter Glass, United States Senator.

The resolution recommended James A. Edgerton, Alexandria, vice-presidential nominee of the party in 1928, in the event the committee decides in the affirmative. William F. Varney, New York, presidential nominee of the Prohibition Party in 1928, in a convention address, foresaw the possible nomination by the Republicans of Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey for President in 1932 on a wet platform.

Feldspar Lead Held by North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

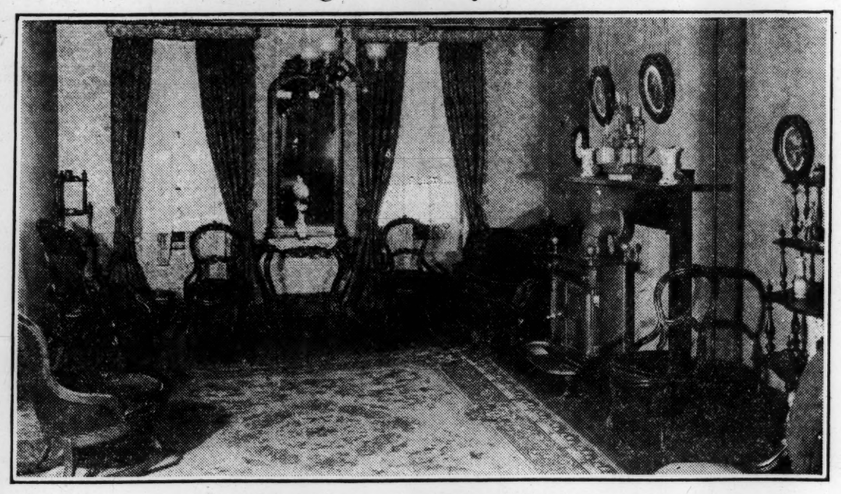
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The fact that North Carolina retains its leadership in output of feldspar, and, in fact, produces more than the rest of the country together, as reported by H. J. Bryson, state geologist, brings to the attention of many people interested in the state's industrial growth, the vast opportunities for production of many articles that require feldspar.

Mr. Bryson's report shows that production of feldspar in 1929 amounted to 103,273 long tons, with a value of $598,938. a slight drop from the previous year's figures of 105,560 tons, having a value of $630,042.

Production of feldspar in the entire country last year amounted to 197,699 tons, valued at $1,276,640, while in the year previous the nation's feldspar output was 210,811 tons, valued at $1,418,975. Of this amount North Carolina furnished slightly more than half in quantity and not quite half in value.

Feldspar is required in the production of many articles necessary to present-day convenience and comforts. Among these are plates, glasses, sinks, bathtubs, tile, window glass, windshields, bottles, electric and gas ranges, porcelain, scouring soap, vases and even false teeth.

Shrine Again Ready for Visitors



LIVING ROOM OF LINCOLN'S HOME AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The State of Illinois, With the Aid of Specialists, Has Completed the Restoration of the Historic Home, Redecorating Throughout and Furnishing With Original and Other Pieces of the Period.

Lincoln's Home at Springfield Is Redecorated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—With the aid of modern methods, the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings in July finished its task of repairing and redecorating the interior of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield home —the only residence he ever owned.

Modern inventions contributed to the success of the improvement by duplicating the original wall paper of Lincoln's bedroom, which was discovered when H. H. Cleaveland, director of the department, ordered the renovating.

A liberal sample of the paper, a large floral design, was removed from the wall of the bedroom and sent to a specialist in the manufacture of wall paper, who prepared a design that was an exact copy of it, and supplied the State with 50 rolls of the paper.

This paper was applied to three walls of the bedroom, and the portion of the walls covered by the original wall paper was shellacked.

New curtains, of a pattern typical of the '60s, have been provided for the windows, and the woodwork throughout the house, has been repainted.

The fireplace and the oak flooring of the living room are original. Some of the furniture was owned by Lincoln, and the remainder of it is of the Lincoln period. Part of this furniture was purchased recently by the State from Mrs. Frank P. Ide and William Butler, both of Springfield. The walls of this room also were papered with reproduced wallpaper.

All the floors of the house have been refinished. This led to the discovery that the sturdy oak flooring, over which approximately 20,000 visitors walk annually, has worn thin.

So, once more natural science will be called upon to aid Illinois in preserving this shrine for the lovers of Lincoln. A search is being made for types of carpets of the Lincoln period. When these are found, a choice will be made, and a manufacturer engaged to duplicate the design, so that the thin floors may be covered to protect them from unnecessary wear.

The painstaking efforts that have been and are being taken to preserve this Lincoln shrine are in keeping with the policies outlined by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, who, upon taking office, announced a program for preserving for posterity the State's historic places.

Even now the State is remodeling and repairing Lincoln's tomb here, to give it the beauty and dignity that it, as the national Lincoln shrine, should have.

'City Dwellers Ride Rather Than Walk,' Cleveland Highway Director Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—How much walking space does a pedestrian on a city sidewalk need? How much space does a motorist on a city street require?

These questions traffic experts are attempting to answer in Cleveland, in a program for narrowing existing 22-foot sidewalks, lopping off some of the surplus space not needed by pedestrians and utilizing it to speed up motor traffic.

Dr. J. Gordon McKay, director of the Cleveland Research Highway Bureau, has worked out a plan for narrowing sidewalks on East Ninth Street —one of the city's principal traffic arteries—from the present 22-foot width to 13½ feet. Under such a program, space taken from the pedestrian would provide two additional lanes for automobile traffic.

The street was laid out more than 20 years ago, before the days of automobile traffic. At that time the emphasis was placed upon the needs of the pedestrian, but with the changing years the space required by pedestrians has diminished constantly as more and more have taken to automobile riding. Hence the proposal now to shave off 17 feet from the sidewalks and give it to the motorists.

Dr. McKay has estimated that the sidewalks can be reduced to eight feet in width and still handle twice the present pedestrian load. On the other hand, the traffic load is now more than the street will bear. "The conclusion is that modern city dwellers ride, rather than walk, and the city planner must take that into consideration," Dr. McKay said.

CHILE NAMES SANTIAGO AVENUE AFTER PERU

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—In homage to Peru, Congress on July 29 adopted a motion to give the name "Peru" to a projected diagonal avenue to be built in Santiago.

Report Says Auburn Prison Mismanaged

AUBURN, N. Y. (AP)—Severe condemnation of the management of Auburn prison before the two serious riots there last year was contained in the report of the Cayuga County special grand jury handed up July 30 after an investigation of prison conditions which required nearly seven months. No indictments were returned.

"The life of Auburn prison, which led up to the disastrous riots of July 23 and Dec. 11, 1929," said the report, "is a history of mismanagement, neglect and incompetency.

The report contained 63 recommendations for decided changes at the penal institution and in the law. Chief among these was that the law providing for life imprisonment for fourth conviction of a felony "be so amended that it will apply only to crimes of force or violence."

It was recommended that "all newspapers and magazines that specialize in crime and sensational news be denied entrance at the institution."

THE MISSISSIPPI BARRIER FALLS

Under a new I. C. C. ruling, shipments of raw material and merchandise from eastern points will move on a direct through rate to Kansas City, sustaining the contention of Kansas City in a long and careful analysis of freight costs and rates.

Despite improved transportation conditions, for years the Mississippi was maintained as an artificial barrier. Railroads still made their rates "Based on the Mississippi," a practice that dated back to the days of crossings by ferry.

Manufacturers and merchants should study carefully the effect of this new ruling on through shipments for all classes of commodities —it extends the Mississippi rates to Kansas City. It makes Kansas City even more attractive with its opportunities for more than 200 additional industries to best serve the rich southwest market with its twenty-one million prosperous buyers.

Specific information is available in a fact book on this market. A copy will be sent on request. We will gladly assist in estimating the effect of the new ruling on specific commodities.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI

Industrial Committee, Room 267
Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

Yes, you can send me the fact book on the Kansas City market. Please include detailed information regarding the effect of the change in the freight rate ruling on_____

NAME _____

FIRM _____

ADDRESS _____

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JENNEY AERO GASOLINE

SOVIETS PLAN RECONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS

Commission Studies Technical Improvements of American Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—One of the latest and most important of the reconstruction tasks which the Soviet Government has undertaken is the reorganization of the railroads along American lines. When the Soviet railroad commission which spent several months in America during the winter and spring, investigating methods of railroad operation and studying the latest technical improvements in railroad equipment, returned to Russia it was accompanied by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Budd, who brought with him several engineers, has been invited to inspect Russia's far-flung network of railroads and to submit a report suggesting such changes as would make for greater efficiency and economy of operation. A most extensive itinerary has been mapped out by Mr. Budd, who arrived in Moscow about the middle of June and expects to leave the Soviet Union, by way of Vladivostok and the Pacific, in the latter part of August.

Trip to Central Asia

After spending a few days in Moscow Mr. Budd departed on a trip over the southern and southeastern railroads of European Russia. This trip includes the Crimea and the Caucasus, with a visit to the oil center, Baku, and a voyage across the Caspian Sea to central Asia.

Mr. Budd will then travel over the Turkestan railroads and make a trip over the full length of the new Turksib line, which links up Turkestan with Siberia. Then he will return to Moscow by way of the southern route from Siberia, touching at Ufa and Samara. His second trip will start from Leningrad and will take him over the long Trans-Siberian line to Vladivostok. All in all he will probably travel about 20,000 miles over the Russian railroad systems.

Some of the main points in Russia's scheme of railroad reconstruction have already been determined, and Mr. Budd's report will perhaps be concerned largely with how they may best be carried into effect. The head of the Soviet railroad commission, D. Sulimov, and his colleagues, returned with a strong conviction of the superiority of the American system of automatic coupling over the methods which are now in use in Russia and in Europe.

Heavier Locomotives

The heavier locomotives, larger freight cars and longer trains which will be introduced on the Soviet railroad system will ultimately make necessary the laying of new heavier rails. This will have to be done gradually, however, because the country is chronically short of metal. In the meantime efforts will be made to improve the carrying capacity of the existing rails by laying more numerous ties and by improving the quality of the material in the road bed. More electric trains will also be placed in service.

The reconstruction of the railroad system is a matter of urgent and compelling interest to the Soviet economic authorities, because transport has already become one of the so-called "narrow places" in the national economic life. Its capacities are strained to the utmost by the rapidly increasing consignment of freight; in fact, during the current year almost as much freight will be carried as was expected in 1933, the last year of the five-year-plan. Delays in transport are already becoming a serious factor in holding up new industrial building and in interfering with the proper distribution of food.

The need for a rapid increase in the carrying capacity of the railroads, along with a speedy development of motor transport and enlargement of the fleets of ships which ply on the rivers is therefore obvious.

Rand Gold Assays Called 'All Wrong'

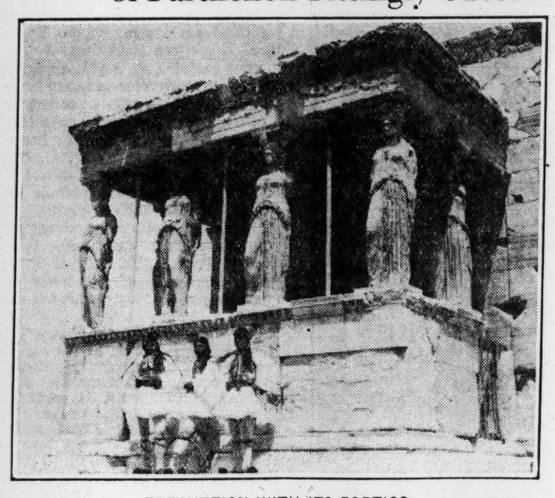
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Professor Bartoli, the Italian chemist who has devoted almost the whole of his professional career to the study of problems associated with the extraction of metals from their native ores, is in this country at present, and says that assays of the gold content of Witwatersrand ore, as arrived at under existing practice, are "all wrong."

He declares that his process, certain essential features of which are still secret, will treat refractory ores, whether oxides, sulphides, or silicates, that it will extract much more gold than has hitherto been found possible, and that it is much cheaper and simpler than treatment by cyanide, chlorination, or any other process.

While the present cyanide treatment occupies from 12 to 15 days, Professor Bartoli says that his, in most cases, will be finished in 8 days. In certain cases a couple of days will suffice for the extraction of the entire content of precious metal.

Restoration of Northern Colonnade of Parthenon Fittingly Observed



ERECHTEION WITH ITS PORTICO

Eleutherios Venizelos and Distinguished Men of Natural Science Attending Ceremonies Call Work Symbolic of Regeneration of Modern Greece

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The restoration of the northern colonnade of the Parthenon was recently inaugurated by a simple but imposing ceremony in the presence of the Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, the Ministers, and several distinguished men of natural science and letters. This might be considered as one of the most interesting events which has taken place this year in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Greek War of Independence.

Mr. Balanos, a noted Greek architect, under whose supervision these labors have been conducted, gave a historical summary of the principal work of restoration covering a period of 100 years.

After the Turks were driven out of Greece, and the "violet crowned" town had become the capital of the newly redeemed fatherland, Otho, the first youthful King of Hellad, and his Government, took steps to assure the preservation of the Periclean monuments. By a royal decree, issued in 1834, the Acropolis ceased to be a fortress any longer; and a few months after this signal event the first work of restoration was commenced by replacing a drum of a column in the northern front of the Parthenon.

When the Greeks took possession of the hallowed rock, to their great regret they found the sanctuaries reduced almost to a mass of ruins; innumerable debris of marble, blocks and bricks was mingled together, and a number of miserable hovels and military constructions, which the Tartar invaders had built, gave a most chaotic effect to this wonderful site. All these were to be cleared out and it was here that the Greek architects found the beautiful marbles of the Temple of the Wingless Victory—that small gem of ancient Greek architecture—which the Turks had demolished in order to have a suitable setting for a mountain battery. These blocks were one by one selected and placed in their original position.

In 1842 the Greek archæologists again turned to the Parthenon to carry out the work of restoration. Two columns in the northern façade were wholly reërected, as well as two others in the southern façade. The walls on the western front were extended by the addition of 158 blocks which were lined with red-colored bricks. The small mosque, which the Turks had built in the cellar of the Parthenon, was removed, because it had fallen down while these restorations were being carried on.

In 1912 Mr. Balanos proposed to the Archæological Congress held at Rome that there should be a complete restoration of the northern colonnade of the Parthenon. The proposal was welcomed, but it was only in 1921 that the Greek Archæological Society was able to decide on the execution of the work as presented by Mr. Balanos. It is these labors which after seven years have just been completed.

Poland Postpones Tariff Reforms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Polish delegate to the League of Nations, Francis Sokal, recently presented to the general secretary of the League, a declaration from the Polish Government concerning the introduction of the Geneva convention of export and import.

Poland must for a certain time postpone the introduction of this reform until there follows either international guarantee of freedom of circulation in all departments of the foreign trade of Poland, or until Poland is able in the form of two sided agreements to safeguard her export on those markets which are the natural purchasers of Polish export and which up till now have been closed by an artificial regulation of import.

The Polish Government explains that although in all its economic action it aims at the quickest possible introduction of the idea of free trade, nevertheless, its present relations with eastern and western neighbors who limit Polish export, do not allow of the introduction of this plan. On the one hand the economic structure of the territory east of Poland does not allow the export of ready-made Polish goods to attain anything like the amount obtained before the war in that market. The manner of applying German veterinary rules, however, for purposes of economic regulation of imports makes it impossible to export to Germany the most important Polish product, i. e., articles of agriculture and domestic animals. Besides this, two of the most important articles of Polish turnover with Germany, that is, coal and scrap iron, in spite of Poland's access to the convention are still subject to regulation.

28 Nations to Attend Fifth Air Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Twenty-eight countries, which include nearly all the European nations, the United States and Japan, etc., have already agreed to send their representatives to the Fifth International Air Congress to be held at The Hague from Sept. 1-6.

The sending of experts on aeronautics by these countries will afford a helpful and important occasion for coöperative study of the latest discoveries and accomplishments in this particular field of human activity. Many papers on technical subjects are to be read, concerning the latest developments and improvements in airplane and engine construction.

Among the subjects are: the application of Diesel engines for airplanes, a subject which is internationally followed with intense interest. British experts will discuss the application of steel in airplane construction, while German experts will read papers on their latest experiences with duralumin as a construction material, and also on the corrosion of light metals.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS SEE ORSTED STATUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The opening of the International Electro-Technical Congress took place in Copenhagen, although the various conferences are to be held in Stockholm. This was due to many of the delegates desiring to honor Hans Christian Orsted, pioneer in electromagnetism, which led to electricity.

Visitors from Austria, Germany Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, the United States, Holland, England, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Greece, India, Japan, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia visited Orsted's statue, and were entertained in Copenhagen.

Dr. Orsted was a professor of natural philosophy at the University of Copenhagen, when he made the discovery that a wire uniting the terminal plates of a voltaic pile had the property of affecting a magnetic needle. He carefully ascertained that the nature of the wire itself did not influence the result, but that it was due to a force outside the wire.

Britain Heralds 'Fool Proof' Car

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The arrival of the "fool-proof" motorcar is heralded in motoring circles here with the introduction of the latest Daimler model which incorporates a new self-acting silent gear-box, controlled by a thumb lever on the steering wheel, together with the "fluid flywheel," a remarkable development in automobile engineering.

The fluid flywheel or hydraulic clutch makes driving a car like controlling a steam locomotive, merely a matter of operating accelerator or brake pedal. The car can be started in top gear and kept in that gear all day. Declutching is entirely unnecessary when stopping, as the drive from the engine is automatically disengaged as the car is brought to a standstill by the release of the accelerator pedal and the application of the brake. Gear changing is therefore not really necessary.

The inexperienced driver can do no harm to this new car by changing "up" on full throttle, or "down" with the throttle shut, for the fluid-flywheel looks after the operation.

Greece Sentences Pangalos to Prison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A special court, composed of 30 persons appointed by the Upper Chamber, recently brought in a verdict sentencing General Pangalos and one of his former ministers, Mr. Vogopoulos, to different penalties.

Two years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights was the sentence for the former, and two and a half years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights the sentence for the latter on the charge that the exploitation of a certain café house of state ownership in Fleusis, the native town of the former Greek Dictator, was given to favored contractors.

This is as yet only one of the alleged acts of corruption among a long series with which General Pangalos and some of his ministers are charged. Mr. Vogopoulos was declared to be guilty of breach of trust and Mr. Pangalos guilty as a moral instigator.

The accused having appealed and having demanded the annulment of the verdict as well as insisting upon being tried before the Upper Chamber, the Senate handled the question in a recent session and discussed whether the verdict passed would be considered as final and definite, or if it was necessary for the Senate to proceed with the trial of the case sitting as a supreme court. Upon the proposal of ten senators the discussion of the question was postponed sine die.

FRENCH BIDS AID AUSTRALIAN WOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—French and Japanese buyers have been the keenest bidders in the Australian wool market, according to recent reports of sales. Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the United States were also among the bidders, and the general upward trend of the market has made growers increasingly hopeful for the future state of the market.

The National Council of Woolselling Brokers estimates that if prices remain at the present level, the season will realize a total of some £34,120,311. Last season the wool sold in the principal Australian wool-selling centers realized £57,122,000.

WEST AUSTRALIA STARTS DEMAND FOR SECESSION

Appeal to London to Amend Commonwealth Act Is Threatened in Perth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A number of politicians in Western Australia are demanding that the State should secede from the Commonwealth of Australia, for Western Australia is dissatisfied because of increased taxation which has followed federation and because of the high protective tariff of the Commonwealth which has benefited the more highly industrialized eastern states at the expense of her own industries.

Western Australia is a gigantic little-developed state, nearly one-third of the area of the United States with a white population of less than 500,000. Most of her difficulties are due not to federation but to her isolation from the main centers of population, to the Herculean task of developing such a huge area, and to the decline of the gold yield which has been falling ever since the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Perth, the capital, is connected by the transcontinental railway with Adelaide, more than 2000 miles away. This railway, which cost £7,000,000, is one of the benefits Western Australia has gained by federation. But isolation is Western Australia's main disadvantage. Perth is more than 3000 miles away from the seat of government at Canberra, and the people have little contact with the eastern states, though the rapid development of the air system should modify some of these drawbacks. Western Australia receives an annual grant from the Commonwealth of £300,000 on account of the special disabilities under which it labors.

In a public statement the Premier of Western Australia, Sir James Mitchell, refers to the continued struggle to meet charges imposed by the federal authorities. Those who are leading the separation movement threaten to petition the English Parliament to amend the Commonwealth of Australia Act under which the Commonwealth was constituted, by declaring Western Australia a separate and independent province. The English Parliament presumably could not take this course without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, which would scarcely be forthcoming.

JUGOSLAVS DEMAND ANIMAL PROTECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—It has recently been noticeable that the Jugoslav Society for the Protection of Animals, the patroness of which is Princess Olga, has undertaken more energetic activities. At its general meeting held recently it was resolved to make several demands from the Government. It was asked that bills submitted to the Government dealing with the protection of animals become law as soon as possible. Hitherto there have only existed scattered regulations which have proved unsatisfactory.

They also demanded that the scholars of the elementary, secondary and technical schools be recommended to join the junior branch of the society.

It was further asked that the state authorities undertake educational and other measures among the people to combat cruelty to animals, and that the municipality of Belgrade institute a dispensary for animals and appoint persons to take action against and control those who ill-treat and overburden animals.

The meeting also resolved to set up similar societies all over the country for the protection of animals.

Czechoslovakia Helps Gypsies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The gypsy is still something of a problem in central Europe, though the combined efforts of the different governments to prevent their wandering at will over state frontiers has done something to make them think of settling down more or less permanently, at least in certain districts if not in particular towns or villages.

The authorities realized from the start that something more than a mere repressive policy was necessary. Help has been given the gypsy adult to find work and a permanent home, and his children are being educated at a local school, or, as in the case of Uzhorod, in Ruthenia, a special gypsy school has been established by state aid.

At the outskirts of Košice (Kaschau), the picturesque, half-Slovak, half-Hungarian city in East Slovakia, is a large gypsy population which lives in a special encampment of its own. The local authorities recently summoned a meeting of the leaders of these gypsies and after a preliminary talk, it was decided to form a "mutual improvement" society, the particular aim of which will be to foster interest among the gypsies in music, singing, sports, etc. The keenness of the young gypsy boys for sports was seen in the fact that they were ready to form a football club at a moment's notice.

BAKERS TO TRY PROSPERITY SMILE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The value to shops of smiling assistants was emphasized by Alderman S. Stephens, of Plymouth, at the Master Bakers' conference, held recently at Scarborough.

"When women customers go into a shop," said Mr. Stephens, "the first thing that should attract them is a smile. If we have a smiling assistant, we have made sure of pleasing a customer."

"Selling is rapidly becoming the more important side of baking," said Charles M. C. Symes, in an address urging bakers to advertise more and to adopt modern methods of salesmanship.

The conference was attended by over 1000 delegates.

British Co-Operative Bank in New Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — The new home of the Coöperative Wholesale Society's Bank, which was officially opened in June, is a palatial building in which business will be conducted under ideal conditions.

Sixty years have passed since the idea of a coöperative bank was first discussed. The pioneers of the coöperative movement had visualized not merely a distributive organization, operating in the consumers' interests, but coöperative control of every phase of economic activity.

From small beginnings the C. W. S. Bank has outstripped the most sanguine expectations of its founders, so that in 1929 its turnover amounted to £725,126,394.

The popularity of the scheme has been evident. In 1912, 2472 customers had $182,352 to their credit. In 1919, 15,516 customers had deposited £2,070,673, and in 1929, 22,420 customers had credit balances amounting to £5,004,039.

The bank now includes among its clientele every type of customer; coöperative societies, trade unions, approved societies, mutual benefit societies, farmers, coöperative dairying and marketing associations, workmen's insurance organizations, working men's clubs, social and educational associations, labor organizations and individuals.

It has played an important part in the deliberations of the International Coöperative Banking Committee, which was formed a few years ago to prepare, exchange and discuss information in regard to international coöperative banking relations.

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GOVERNMENT STABILIZATION BOARDS DECRIED

American Fruit Growers' Head Asserts They Increase Speculation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—The Agricultural Marketing Act under which the Federal Farm Board was organized was criticized by J. S. Crutchfield, president of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting of the Institute of Rural Affairs at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, because it tends to destroy confidence of those managing the present agricultural marketing machinery.

Provision of stabilization associations authorized to deal in farm commodities is fraught with grave danger to the farmers' market, Mr. Crutchfield said. The existence of the board with such authority and such a mandate has a tendency to destroy confidence and make every business factor hesitate.

"Whenever you cause a substantial portion of the people to depart from their usual habits, you have a crisis," Mr. Crutchfield declared.

"The substitution of Government marketing agencies for those in existence does not prevent inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution," Mr. Crutchfield stated. "The existing factors, including successful coöperative associations, have been devoting their genius and best efforts to accomplish this. The practical methods now in use, in my opinion, are safer and better than experimental plans introduced on a large scale by any federal agency, no matter how competent."

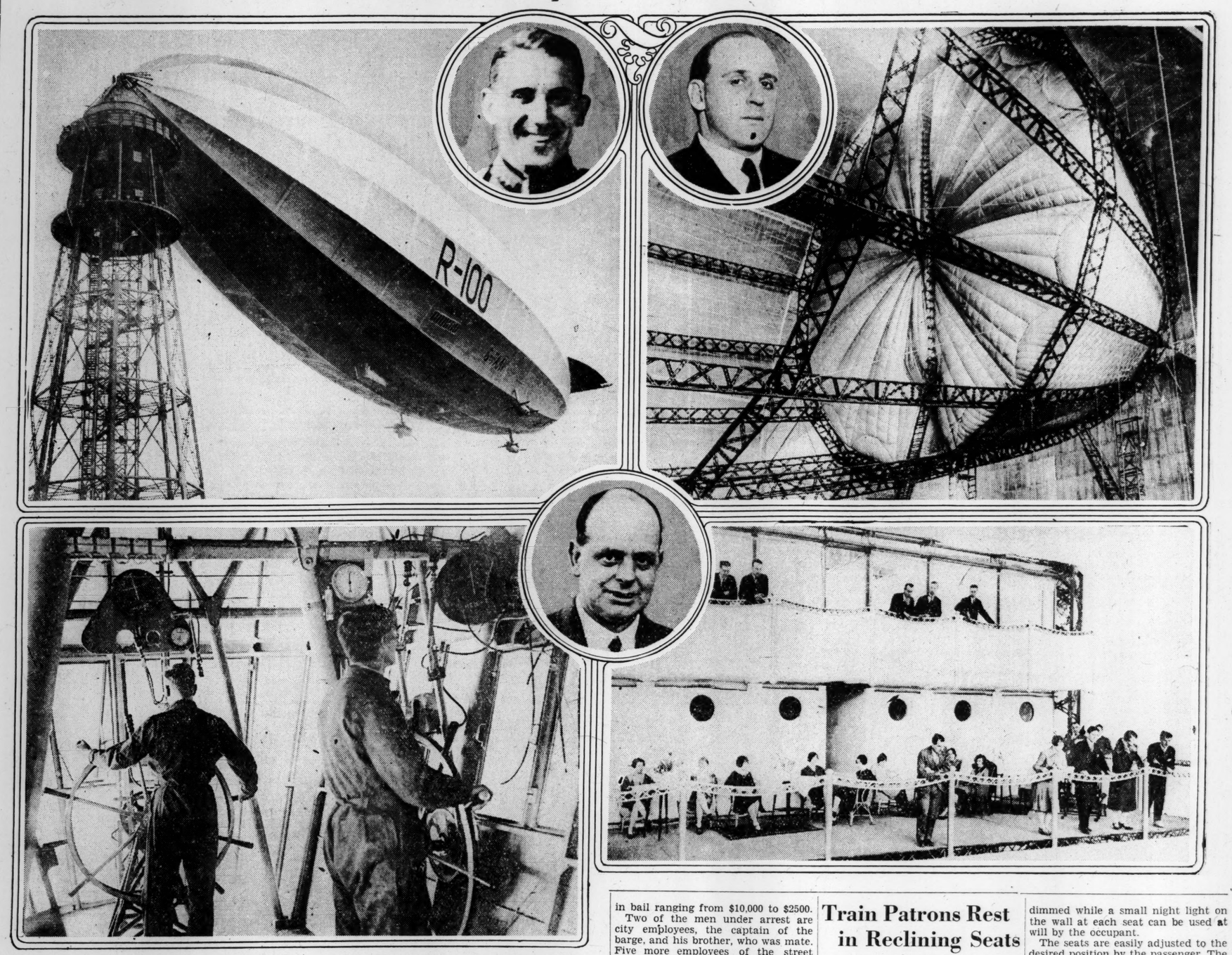
"One of the recommendations of the act is to minimize speculation in farm products. I thoroughly disagree," Mr. Crutchfield continued, "with this, because the Federal Farm Board, in attempting to minimize speculation, will in reality increase the speculative element, so that the farmer who already has in the production and harvesting of his crop all of the speculation he can possibly stand, will be in a worse position than he was before. After the harvesting of the crop, the consumption of which extends over the following 10 or 12 months, intermediate factors, large and small, have willingly assumed this tremendous speculative burden. This burden is thus widely and intelligently distributed automatically."

Quality of product and honest dealing with the consumer must be stressed by coöperative organizations if they are to succeed, Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Research of the Department of Agriculture, said. He related the development of the milk association which serves the Baltimore and Washington markets. He said this association, which controls the milk of that area from primary production to primary consumption, does a $10,000,000 yearly business.

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of North Carolina State College, told the Standards of Living Section that the family is one of five social institutions, the others being schools, churches, government, and industry. He stressed the fact that out of the five, the home is the only one in which the leaders are not specially trained for their work. "The family," he said, "lives only because it can better perform certain social duties." He cited elements of home making as, parents, their kind and relationship with each other; children, their development and relationship; the house, its aspects and management; and the family as an integrated unit.

Mrs. Josephine Bakke, Iowa State College, pictured the large task of the home maker and compared her with the traditional Atlas. To the home maker Mrs. Bakke left the finances of the home, training of food tastes, sensible desires in dress, proper division of labor with a job for everyone, daily habits, cultivation of friends and neighbors, and sifting out the important from the unimportant.

World's Greatest Air Leviathan Spans Atlantic in 48 Hours, Land to Land



Upper Left (International News Photos)—R-100 Moored to Its Giant Mooring Mast at Cardington, England. Upper Right (© Underwood)—Gas Bag Being Placed in the End of the Dirigible. Lower Left (Wide World Photos)—Interior of Controls Cabin With Helmsmen at the Wheels. Lower Right (© Underwood)—Promenade Deck and Observation Platform Above It. Inset, Upper Left (International News Photos)—Capt. Ralph Booth, Commander of the R-100. Upper Right (© Underwood)—Sir Dennistoun Burney, Builder of the Dirigible. Below (Acme News Pictures)—Major Scott, Noted Air Navigator.

R-100 TO LAND AT MONTREAL 9 P. M. TONIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

apiece and can be lifted with one arm. Almost everything on the ship is specially made of aluminum to decrease weight. The mahogany on the banisters is merely sheathing beneath which is duralumin tubing. The kitchen utensils are all made of the lightest materials obtainable. Aluminum tubes on the floor, heated by electricity, keep the cabin warm in the coldest weather.

The R-100 carries gasoline sufficient for 3500 miles in still air, stored in 30 tanks, each holding a ton. Her six engines are placed in three gondolas. They are Rolls-Royce engines, each of 700 horsepower. Two alternating current motors provide electric current for lighting, heating, cooking and wireless. The control cabin, slung beneath the passenger quarters, protrudes from the outer covering of the ship and corresponds to the captain's bridge on the ship.

Fifteen great gas bags are set within the ribs of the airship. There are passageways running between the gas bags in the hull throughout the length of the ship. One passageway runs from the passengers' quarters to an entrance to the ship just under the mooring eye in the nose, and passengers go aboard through this entrance. Their heavy baggage is taken to a freight room just forward of the after engine car. The passenger and crew quarters are ventilated by funnels reaching from the top of the dirigible to the various cabins and public rooms.

Beneath the hull of the airship are two huge pontoons, set widely apart, the function of which is to scoop up water for ballast and, if required, to keep the ship floating quietly on the water while the passengers disembark by small boats.

With the six engines making little sound and less vibration, the passengers should travel in perfect comfort, and the chief remaining question for a regular airwise Atlantic service is the size of the fare. It has been stated that a matter of $400 should give an adequate financial return, and optimists already see a $250 air trip between New York and London, as the initial cost of the dirigible is reduced. Whether the owners of the R-100 can see it in this light, however, is quite another matter.

However, the R-100, which has a cruising radius of from 4000 to 6000 miles, was not actually built for the transatlantic service, but for the London-India-Egypt route. It is considered not sufficiently powerful to undertake a service across the Atlantic on a regular schedule, carrying a full load of passengers in all directions. The Atlantic trip is therefore rather in the nature of a test. The Airship Guarantee Company, which constructed the R-100, has worked out designs for a regular transatlantic ship, which is considered to be as far in advance of the R-100 as the R-100 is in advance of its predecessors.

SHOCK SQUAD TO LEAD FIGHT ON 'BIG WETS'

(Continued from Page 1)

shall have an intensive course of instruction under competent teachers in a school locally established for that purpose.

"On Sept. 1 we will begin training in Washington 24 picked men as instructors. This course will last a month, and will be thorough. The instruction will be given by our own experts, supplemented by a course in the art of teaching given by the best authority I can find.

Men Must Take Course

"On Oct. 1, two of these graduates will be sent to each administrative circuit. These two instructors will conduct a school of two weeks in each judicial district in the circuit, and all of the agents and investigators will be brought in in rotation and required to take the course. They will be graded upon their work and the result placed upon their record.

"There will be a rigorous supervision of these schools by our headquarters. These schools are intended to train the agents in methods of gathering evidence, in knowledge of the substantive law, and in habits of discipline. They are intended to bring home that integrity and intelligence are the qualities that we wish in agents. They are intended to train the agents to act always as gentlemen, to use their brains rather than their brawn in discharging their duties. They will not use weapons except for defense."

"They are expected to aid in the building up of an esprit de corps showing the agents that the business of detecting crime is a profession in itself, in which a person may take pride. The schools are the medium through which I hope to impress upon the agents my fundamental policy, that this law be enforced fairly, honestly, earnestly and lawfully.

"I base my hopes for success largely upon these schools. I hope to create a force of agents who will impress all by their intelligence, behavior, integrity and discipline. By discipline I mean not only an outward obedience to a rule or order, but an inner desire to conform to the spirit of our policy."

In addition to the groups of special agents, Colonel Woodcock told of the administrators and deputy administrators in each circuit. Each deputy administrator, whose territorial jurisdiction is to coincide with the district court, is to be required to submit a daily report of the number of arrests and of the progress of cases, both civil and criminal, in the district court on that day.

Through the newly-formed division of research and public instruction, Colonel Woodcock declared that facts are to be gathered concerning the progress of prohibition and presented to the public.

Coöperation by state and local officials in the enforcement of the law is given by Colonel Woodcock as a further major point in this policy. Encouragement of the evolution of uniform sentences for similar breaches of the prohibition laws, he declares, will occupy the attention of the bureau.

With respect to the campaign to be launched against commercial violations of the laws, Colonel Woodcock said:

"I shall direct the agencies against commercial violations of the law. Our objective is against the sale, the commercial manufacture and the commercial transportation of intoxicating liquor. I will not have our agencies following the course of the least resistance and wasting their time upon pitiful, picayunish, non-commercial cases.

"I think the prohibition laws can be successfully enforced against commercial operations. I propose to make them our objective and not to dissipate our energies in other fields. I shall insist that a steady pressure be maintained against these commercial violations."

Raiders Seize Liquor in $1,500,000 Brewery

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal prohibition agents were taking inventory July 31 of a brewery and café, valued at $1,500,000, seized in what they described as the "biggest raid in the history of prohibition." The property consisted of the North American Brewery and the Palm Garden Café at Wilson and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

William C. Nolan, assistant administrator in charge of Brooklyn, led the raiders, who said large quantities of beer in thousands of kegs in the brewery as well as beer on tap in the café tested 4.96 per cent alcohol.

Several hundred bottles which the agents said contained whisky and wine were seized in the café. The haul also included a fleet of 12 motor trucks in the brewery garage.

Government to Auction New York City Rum Scow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Federal authorities are investigating a list of names of prominent New Yorkers, clubs and road houses to whom they believe was consigned $130,000 worth of liquor seized on July 30 on board a garbage scow belonging to the Tammany-controlled administration of New York City.

As a result of the seizure, the municipal authorities are at loggerheads with the Federal Government over the possession of the new $75,000 steel barge, aboard which was the liquor. The city declares that the scow is necessary for the disposal of garbage, while the federal authorities, who are holding it at an Army Pier in Hoboken, say the city must pay the penalty of having law-breaking employees through the forfeiture of the barge, just as any other owner whose property has been used in bootlegging operations. The barge will be sold at public auction.

In the meantime, 22 men, arrested when the barge was seized, and held on bootlegging charges, were released in bail ranging from $10,000 to $2500.

Two of the men under arrest are city employees, the captain of the barge, and his brother, who was mate. Five more employees of the street cleaning department were suspended as a result of the seizure and Dr. William Schroeder Jr., chairman of the city department of sanitation, and Commissioner Charles Hand, in charge of the departmental division of street cleaning and waste disposal, started an investigation of the bootlegging activities of their employees.

Following this seizure, 15 prohibition agents raided the North American Brewery and Palm Garden Café in Brooklyn in what they described as "the biggest raid in prohibition history." They seized equipment, beer, whisky and alcohol valued at $1,500,000.

Dry Agents Seize Huge Liquor Cache

A truckload of liquor was confiscated, a huge store of wine and Canadian ale were taken, and a fully equipped cutting plant unearthed in a raid made on a store at 34 South Margin Street and 3 Cussen Place in the west end of Boston by federal agents, acting under the orders of Maj. Henry E. Goodnough, prohibition administrator, and Dennis T. Lordan, field agent, July 30.

The raid, which involved the discovery of an entrance to the store and cutting plant from the Cussen Street dwelling, began at about 5 p. m. and lasted until nearly 9. So great was the crowd attracted by the activity that police were called to clear a lane from the illegal plant to the truck in the street. Those arrested were held in bonds of $1000 for their appearance in District Court.

NEW MIAMI-HAVANA AIR LINE

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The plans for a third passenger air line between Miami and Cuba and points south were published here July 30. City aviation officials said the Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion Curtiss would inaugurate daily service between Havana and Miami next December.

Train Patrons Rest in Reclining Seats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Reclining seats and a lunch counter are the latest comforts designed for those who wish to travel all night in railway coaches.

Four of these new "night coaches" will take the place of the familiar day coach in the night trains between New York and Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it has just been announced.

Lunches and soft drinks will be served at the lunch counter, the most novel introduction yet made in a railroad passenger car. Outside the cars will look like other passenger cars; inside they will be furnished in "living room" style. The ceiling lights can be dimmed while a small night light on the wall at each seat can be used at will by the occupant.

The seats are easily adjusted to the desired position by the passenger. The arm rests are of sponge rubber composition and the middle rests are collapsible, to give room for children to lie down. Foot rests are also provided, adjusted to a proper angle for a reclining position.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag and the rest of the Monitor for several years, and I sure enjoy it. I think these "Adventures in Friendship" are fascinating. At last I have decided to write and see if there is anyone sufficiently interested in Alaska to write to me.

My father and mother both came to Alaska during the gold rush of '98. I was born here in Fairbanks, and have never been "Outside," the name Alaskans use for the States. I lack two months of being 15 years old.

It is amusing what queer ideas outsiders have of Alaska. I wish you could all see the wonderful flowers, wild and cultivated, which are now in bloom. Tourists say that we have more wild flowers than any state in the Union. We have about four and one half months in which to grow things and, as we have daylight 24 hours a day in summer, our things grow twice as fast as things outside. And then in winter we raise a wonderful crop of snow and ice!

My father, mother and I returned just a short time ago from Fairbanks Creek, a creek about 30 miles from town, on which we have some mining property. I have a great deal of fun there except when I get lonesome. Last year we found a small nugget, but this year we were not so lucky, although we got a little dust.

My two chief hobbies are reading and music. I have taken lessons on the piano for about five years now, and I certainly enjoy it. I am of Norwegian and German descent. I am mentioning this so that no one will think that I am an Eskimo. There are very few Eskimos around Fairbanks.

As I am sure that I have used all the space I am entitled to, I must stop. I certainly hope that all those who are interested in Alaska will write to me. I would love to receive piles of letters, and I will be sure and see that they are all answered, although I may have to give some to friends to answer, if I receive too many.

Marie C.

Durban, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am 16 years old and should like to correspond with boys of a similar age, particularly from America or eastern countries. We are a comparatively small town, but though small, very progressive. We have a white population of approximately 60,000, and a slightly larger colored population. This includes natives (all tribes, such as Zulus and Basutos) and coolies. The coolies were originally imported to work on the sugar farms. Since then, however, they have turned to all sorts of work, from bookkeeping to tailoring and hairdressing.

Apart from being a large port and possessing one of the finest natural harbors on the African coast, Durban has a very fine beach which attracts thousands of holidaymakers from up country. A great effort is being made just now to popularize the town still further, the latest device being the production of a talkie film showing the numerous attractions Durban offers. This film is to be exhibited all over the country, and possibly abroad.

Don MacD.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England

Dear Editor:

We have read and enjoyed many letters in the Mail Bag and we wish to add ours. Marjorie is 15 years old and is interested in swimming, reading and music. She has left school and is employed in the drapery department at the Coöperative Society. Peggy is also 15 years old, and is still at school. She is interested in swimming, gymnastics, literature, music and French. She went to France last summer for five weeks and visited Paris, where she saw many of the wonderful sights, which she could describe to anyone interested.

We live in the same town, but not at the same address. Shrewsbury is very old, dating from the eleven hundreds. There are many half-timbered houses of the Elizabethan style. It is a county and a market town, and there is a lovely river flowing through it—the river Severn. A great deal of boating is carried on during the summer months.

The town is famous in history as a Welsh border town, around which many battles took place. There are many historical buildings in the district, mostly abbeys and churches. Shrewsbury is one of the few towns in Britain having a round church. It is called Saint Chads.

Marjorie would like to receive letters from Switzerland, Italy, and Canada. She would especially like to receive one from a girl on a ranch.

Peggy would like to correspond with a girl from any foreign country, provided she could speak English or French.

We both read the Monitor and like the Young Folks' Page, the Children's Page, the religious article on the Home Forum page, the music news, and the Educational Page. With best wishes to all Mail Baggers and hoping someone will write to us.

Marjorie B. and Peggy W.

Springfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

As I have not seen a letter from Springfield, Massachusetts, for a long time, I have decided to write. I am nearly 16 years old and am a junior in high school (incidentally I hope to go to the new four-year college Principia is opening, after I graduate from high school). I have attended the Sunday School in the Christian Science Church here in Springfield ever since I was old enough, and this summer I am going to a camp with other Christian Scientists in Maine.

I am very much interested in sociology, civics and economics, and often think I should like to study law. My hobbies are hiking (I love overnight hikes), and nature, and I would enjoy corresponding with anyone who likes these.

I would like to correspond with some girl about my age especially from France, Australia or Spain. I can read French although I do not write it very well. I promise to write promptly to anyone I may hear from. Jean C.

Riverton, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Some weeks ago you published a letter from Guatemala, which I read and answered. Later I saw a front-page article in the Monitor, about that country. I read it and wondered if it had been written by the same person. I have an interest now in Guatemala—I know somebody there—for the Mail Bag carried my letter to a new friend.

Today I read the letter signed Emid F. Then I realized that the Mail Bag is a channel for good to all—for it goes into thousands of homes daily, that no one human being could reach—and carries to these many homes messages that blossom into friendships.

I am one of the older ones, but I delight in all things that interest children, and find the Young Folks' Page and the Children's Page full of delightful reading. Advertisements of camps for boys and girls never fail to attract me, for I think camps provide activities for the child that fills his need and will do more for the coming generation than any other form of education we have found.

I would be glad to hear from members of the Mail Bag family, especially those who love the great out of doors. For I enjoy hiking, motoring, picnicking, sight-seeing, and, when the day is done, a wood fire, and congenial comradeship. So you see I want to join your happy family.

Jane E.

The following would like to receive letters:

Leona H. (14), Auburn, Wash.—Interested in music and sports.

Louise P. 15), West Brattleboro, Vt.—Especially from abroad.

Edith H. (15), Toronto, Canada.

Mavis P. (15), Brisbane, Australia.

Edna R. (17) Newtonville, Mass.

Dolly B. (over 20), Eureka, Calif.—Correspond in French.

Frances B. (over 20), Olympia, Wash.—Interested in French, stamp collecting, tennis.

Dorothy S., Dedham, Mass.

Edna L. San Mateo, Calif.

Eleanor J., South Orange, N. J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

[A Mail Bag is also to be found on the Daily Features page every Saturday.]

Sing-Song at International Girl Guides' Camp

© Central News

The Thoughts of Thousands of Girls All Over the World Have Been Centered Upon the Group of White Tents Which Have Been Pitched Among the Trees of the New Forest at Foxlease Park, Hampshire, England, for Here Has Been Held the Sixth Biennial Conference of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the World. Thirty Different Countries Have Sent Their Delegates to the Conference, and These Have Been Divided Into Four Groups, in Which Polish, Danish, Belgian, Indian, Egyptian and Many Other Girls Have Worked Together and Laughed and Sung Together. A Group of Them Is Here Seen Enjoying a Sing-Song. In the Center Are Polish and Norwegian Delegates.

Best All-Round Camper

By MABEL SPICER GILL

Part I

"PRETTY good!" laughed Hugh Norris as a lasso slipped over his head and shoulders. The thrower of the lasso was Ralph Gibson, who had arrived at Camp Ferguson in New Hampshire the evening before from a ranch in Arizona. Decked out in full cowboy regalia, he was giving an exhibition of riding and lassoing. In the opinion of the other boys, it was quite worthy of a regular Wild West show.

And as for the tales of the wild and woolly West that he had related the evening before around the camp fire, the boys declared they had never known a moving picture or a novel to equal them. Indians, war paint and peace pipes, cowboys and bucking broncos, endless prairies, the Painted Desert with grotesque cacti, peaks piercing the clouds, black yawning canyons, coyotes, bears and lions passed in rapid succession before the delighted vision of the campers, to whom the newcomer seemed a dazzling combination of Tom Mix, Zane Grey and Fenimore Cooper.

When Ralph arirved the camp had been in full swing for a fortnight, and a happier, more contented and congenial group of boys would have been hard to find. Outstanding among them as all-round camper was Hugh Norris. The counselors were early struck with his exceptional qualifications—his alertness and ready obedience, his frankness and good humor, his quick, deft movements. With the boys Hugh was a favorite because of his universal friendliness, his nimble wit and his readiness to enter into any sport proposed. At this time had a vote been taken for the best all-1round camper, it undoubtedly would have gone to Hugh, but with Ralph's arrival a somewhat different standard began to be set up by the boys. In the glamorous light of the new boy's performances, Hugh's qualities seemed to pale.

Lasso Throwing and Cowboy Lingo

Within a week every boy in the camp could throw a lasso after a fashion and keep a rope spinning for several minutes, though, to be sure, none of them ever equaled Ralph. During the recreation periods every boy was busy practicing and no one was at any time greatly surprised to be suddenly halted by a lariat. Even the ponies became accustomed to being captured by a deftly thrown rope. Cowboy lingo and snatches of Spanish gave new color to conversation. Most of the boys looked upon Ralph with abject admiration. Whatever he did was done with a dash and verve that made it appear to them as a superlative performance. Hugh was one of his most ardent admirers.

The counselors, however, soon observed that, aside from his riding and cowboy feats, Ralph did nothing really well, and that he evinced no special qualifications as a camper. Moreover, the constant occupation and discipline appeared to be irksome to him, which was perhaps not surprising in a lad accustomed to roam the prairies at will. Apparently he looked on everything at camp as tame and childish.

One morning when the boys were swimming, Ralph called to Hugh: "I'll race you to that sand bar."

"Make it yonder island," suggested Hugh. "We don't swim near the sand bar—a bad undertow out there."

Ralph merely hurled himself into the water in his usual dashing way and swam toward the sand bar.

"Hey, there! Come back! It is against the rules," shouted Hugh after him.

"Rules for kiddies!" responded Ralph with a laugh as he splashed away.

Hugh was chagrined at such flagrant disregard of orders. A signal was immediately given for all the boys to come out of the water and Ralph turned back reluctantly.

As he came out of the water with a defiant air, the counselor in charge clipped: "No swimming for a week, Gibson."

With an indifferent shrug, the boy set off to his quarters. From that day he took an unaccountable dislike to Hugh, as if he were the cause of his disgrace. His yarns of the West became more and more extravagant and he would fling out taunts about hugging the shore, playing safe and cowards. Despite his disobedience, the boys remained unmoved in their admiration and began to look upon Hugh as rather a "poor sort" after all.

Hugh was so impartial in his friendliness and so accustomed to being on good terms with everybody that he was slow to realize the changed attitude toward him. Never had he encountered antagonism and dislike either in himself or others. At the end of the first month he was made captain of Unit B, in which were Ralph and some of his strongest admirers. They chafed against all restriction and treated Hugh as if he personally had made the various rules governing the camp and had done this for their special annoyance. Finally a spirit of restlessness began to pervade the entire camp.

Shortly after Hugh's appointment as captain, the boys went for a two-days' hike in the mountains. Unit A started out first with a counselor at its head. Then half an hour later followed Unit B with Hugh in the lead and still another half-hour later Unit C with another counselor bringing up the rear. Each boy was to keep his eyes open for everything of interest along the way, though the different units were to make special reports on specified subjects that evening around the camp fire. To Unit A was assigned the flora, to Unit B the fauna and to Unit C the condition of the trail.

Unit B

Hugh started out in his usual high spirits at the head of his unit. With the exception of Ralph, the boys lived in the eastern states and were acquainted with the flowers and animals encountered along the way. They greeted each blossom and furry head as an old friend. And there was wild excitement when Reddy Fox was seen to steal away from his den by the back door. In all this Ralph did not feel himself at home.

"Such a fuss over chipmunks and squirrels and one little old fox and a few posies! You act like a lot of kindergartners! You ought to see the coyotes and grizzlies and lions we have in the West. And cactus as tall as a tree!" he grumbled.

His chief pal, Ted Lewis, laughingly remonstrated: "Now, don't start kicking, Arizona. Just allow us to amuse ourselves in our own childish way. We are willing to accept an invitation to the wild and woolly West any time, aren't we, boys?"

"Just try us!" shouted the others.

"A lot of tenderfeet, you'd be!" declared Ralph and walked along in silence.

They came to a part of the trail that wound back and forth up the mountainside in great horseshoe curves, amid much loose rock. When they had followed along two of these big sweeping curves, Ralph dared Hugh to climb straight up to the trail above instead of following along the third curve.

Ralph's Dare

Hugh looked up at the sheer overhanging rocks and shook his head, saying: "It isn't safe. Even if the first boy did manage to get to the top, he would send loose rock down on the others."

"Just what I thought—you are a coward," sneered Ralph. "First chap I ever knew who wouldn't take a dare."

Hugh blazed forth with unexpected heat: "Any harebrained fellow can think up a lot of things that no level-headed person would do. That's easy!"

"Some people can't stand hearing the truth about themselves," said Ralph mockingly, as he started up the steep incline. Then, with a toss of his handsome head and a wave of the arm, he shouted: "Come along, fellows, straight to the top! Who will take a dare?"

Ted Lewis and several other boys followed him and at once gravel and loose rock rained down on those below.

"Come back!" commanded Hugh. "You will be reported if you don't."

Ralph and Ted continued scrambling up the mountainside, but the others returned, sulky and ill-humored, falling in line after Hugh. Up and up climbed the two, clinging to bushes and crevices in the rock, till they came to a sheer wall with overhanging rocks that offered no foothold whatsoever. Ralph threw his lasso around a big boulder, thinking they might pull themselves up by the rope, but under the strain the boulder was dislodged and rolled down the mountain, blocking the trail below. By instantly letting go the rope, Ralph managed to keep his balance. Then to his broad shoulders, he hoisted Ted, who managed to raise himself to the ledge above by grasping some tough roots. Once on the ledge, Ted tied one end of his lasso to a tree and lowered the other to Ralph, who climbed it easily. Finally they reached the trail as it wound back on its circuitous way up the mountain. This brought them in front of the others who were following the trail.

"This is what I call sport!" panted Ralph. "You are a good sort, Ted. You'll take a dare any time."

"After all, that was a fairly crazy one," declared Ted. "And we are going to answer for blocking the trail with that boulder."

"Let the captain worry about that," said Ralph with a careless shrug. "He is too much of a coward to report us. We can bluff him."

"I'm not so sure. Besides, a good camper obeys orders. This is the first time I ever deliberately disobeyed," said Ted thoughtfully. "We ought to have gone back and cleared the trail."

"Nonsense! No more gloom. Here comes Hugh—he has enough gloom for the whole camp. Now watch me bluff him."

When Hugh came up with the other boys in file behind him, Ralph greeted him with his broadest smile and a cheery "Hello!"

Hugh's Perplexity

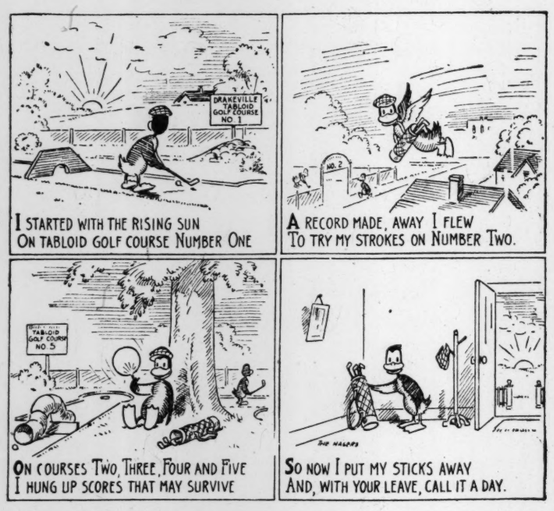
"We beat you, Cap. When you called to us, it was too far to go back, so we came on up here to wait for you. It's all the same in the end, isn't it?"

"Not exactly," replied Hugh with a new note of firmness in his voice.

Ralph and Ted fell in line and kept their places till they came to Glen Cove, where the three units were to spend the night. As they went along, Ralph related adventures, gilding them with fancy and humor, and soon everybody except Hugh was laughing and happy. Hugh was strangely puzzled and worried. He realized that Ralph and Ted had disobeyed orders, but now that they were marching along in perfect order, cheerful and gay, apparently having forgotten all about their escapade, ought he to report them or not? Was he really a moral coward, afraid to report a misdemeanor? Or was he too particular? Ralph's stinging words accusing him of being a coward kept running through his mind. This was the first time in his life when right and wrong were not perfectly clear. Should he report them?

[To be concluded next Thursday]

The Adventures of Waddles


DRAKEVILLE TABLOID GOLF COURSE NO. 1
I STARTED WITH THE RISING SUN ON TABLOID GOLF COURSE NUMBER ONE
A RECORD MADE, AWAY I FLEW TO TRY MY STROKES ON NUMBER TWO.
TABLOID GOLF COURSE NO. 5
ON COURSES TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE I HUNG UP SCORES THAT MAY SURVIVE
SO NOW I PUT MY STICKS AWAY AND, WITH YOUR LEAVE, CALL IT A DAY.

Hidden Rivers

In each of the following sentences you will find the name of a river, the letters being in their correct order:

1. Fred is to have a pony.
2. Is Pettengil a good fellow?
3. I know of one use for slates.
4. Is this sweeter honey than yours?
5. I do not know the answer.
6. This heat will crack Etta's vase.
7. Go range the forests wide.
8. We have had unanimity today in our meeting.
9. He always uses whole nails.
10. O Bill, return quickly.
11. You should see the mob I left behind me.
12. John could win a race without trying.
13. I went, but lo! I return.
14. I sent Seth Ames to tell you.
15. That is my pet choral.
16. He is both obedient and industrious.
17. The garden's made I rather think.
18. How can I let Margaret go?
19. What quantities of lint and dust.
20. Is Adelbert coming home?

Key to Puzzle

Key to Presidential Puzzle, published July 24:

G. Washington, Calvin Coolidge, A Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, John Adams, Grover Cleveland, Th. Jefferson, Wm. McKinley, U. S. Grant, Zachary Taylor, J. A. Garfield, Woodrow Wilson, Andrew Jackson, Warren G. Harding.

An Animal Ventriloquist

On the Island of Guadalupe lives a rare animal known as the Elephant Seal. In the moulting season, instead of shedding its hair, this strange creature sheds part of its skin, which peels off in large flakes, after which the seal's neck, which is generally of a full gray hue, is left the color of a bright pink geranium.

Another queer thing about this animal is its snout, which is very large. When he wants to make a lot of noise, as he often does, he fills this snout with air until it gets so inflated that it looks exactly like a toy balloon. He then tucks this balloon into his widely opened mouth, and this acts as a kind of sound-box, something like those we find on gramophones. This has the effect of making his cry sound strange and far-away—almost like a horn blowing in the distance. He is really quite a ventriloquist in his way.

Camping Hints

To Sleep Warm in Camp

Cold has a penetrating way with the surface of a canvas cot. Be sure to have at least as much cover under you as you have on top, and provide plenty of cover, even if the evening is warm. It may be chilly enough before morning and the added protection will insure your sleeping in comfort. Several thicknesses of newspapers placed on the cot before arranging the blankets will help to keep out the cold. If you still feel cold because of insufficient bedding, discard the cot and scoop out a trench in the ground, making your bed in this. Line your trench bed with a raincoat and you can settle down in comfort.

Rest Cottage

REST Cottage! One could hardly imagine a more fitting name for the cheery little spot that was for many years the beloved home of Frances Willard. Within its quiet shelter she directed the lively campaigns of the W. C. T. U., militant. Here, as she says in her "Glimpse of Fifty Years," the world's W. C. T. U. was born.

Built in 1865 by her father on a beautiful shady street, it stands opposite the lake-shore campus of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. Noble old elms look down upon it from their lofty height as it nestles confidingly at their feet. Between them on holidays flies a big flag nearly fifty feet long. It used to be the custom to unfurl this flag upon the occasion of any state's voting for prohibition.

In the rear are twin horse-chestnuts, grown to be mighty trees from seeds sown by Frances herself when first the little family made this now famous spot their home. These historic trees have recently been invited to join the Hall of Fame estabiished to commemorate famous trees of all time.

Rest Cottage remains today just as Miss Willard left it. It is open to the public and one could scarcely find a better way of learning something about its illustrious mistress than by spending an afternoon in her home. As one enters, one is shown at once into the tiny parlor, with its low windows, its mantel, painted according to the fashion of that day, its center table and its parlor organ, always used for family prayers. Nor must one forget to mention the five "luscious" rocking-chairs, which the small heroine in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" considered of all furniture the most "regal." Inviting enough they certainly look. Samplers are displayed here, made by Frances and her sister, Mary. But one is told at once that the pen was a mightier weapon in Miss Willard's fingers than the needle, and no other specimens of her needlecraft are exhibited.

In a little hall leading from the parlor one comes upon "Gladys." This was Miss Willard's bicycle, which she learned to ride when she was over fifty, and which accompanied her on a tour through England. A small volume is devoted to the lively capers of Gladys, which were not always seemly when one remembers the dignity of her owner.

The "Den"

But it is the "Den" upstairs that is the real heart of Rest Cottage. Crowded to the full, it teems with revelations of the character and far-reaching activities of its mistress. As one stands in the doorway, the eyes fall immediately upon the heaped-up desk and the well-worn Bible lying upon it. This book was Miss Willard's constant companion, and faithfully studied, as the many notations in the margins show.

"Christianity," she says in the book above mentioned, "has held me as the firm bridle the champing steed."

Tokens of appreciation from mighty potentates from all over the world fill this room brimming full of interest. Telegrams, letters, photographs, autographed books, mottoes, messages of all kinds—these were the gifts that Miss Willard valued. No display of worldly grandeur is here at all. One is glad, however, to find still another cozy old rocking-chair. Indeed, it was in this very chair that, in the year 1884, Frances Willard sat and rocked back and forth as she wrote out that now famous document called "The Polyglot Petition." This was addressed to all rulers and nations of the world in an appeal for world prohibition, world purity and freedom from the opium habit. It has been indorsed by more than 7,500,000 people, representative of 50 countries.

For all the evidences of a great world movement that one sees in Rest Cottage, it is throughout a very feminine, homey place, with no austerity about it, no forbidding coldness. The woman who occupied the Den, who was mistress of Rest Cottage, was one whose mother-heart beat warm for afflicted humanity, whose noble purpose in life was "to make the world wider for women, more homelike for humanity." Her sympathy was wide enough to include even the lesser creatures, too.

"My shepherd collie Prohibition (Hibbie for short and Hib for shorter) is a perpetual gospel to me," she says lovingly of her pet.

There was a blithesome gayety about Frances Willard. Her autobiography is full of sprightliness and delicate charm. She won adherents to her cause by tender persuasion and gentle brightness.

Attached to Rest Cottage on the north is a twin cottage, built for her brother's family. It is this north cottage which now belongs to the W. C. T. U. and which is the actual center of the movement today. Rest Cottage was left by Miss Willard to Anna Gordon, for 21 years her valued secretary and now world president. Eventually it, too, will become the property of the organization.

Encouraging Reports

Those in charge of Rest Cottage give encouraging reports of the progress of prohibition in the world at the present time. And they back up their statements with statistics. One often hears earnest young people express the desire to live up to their real ideals but they are afraid, they say, of being "alone" if they do so. They would be greatly encouraged if they could visit Rest Cottage and learn something about the actual facts.

Thousands of young people between the ages of 14 and 30 have already signed the Youth's Roll Call, which pledges each to support and defend the Eighteenth Amendment as well as to abstain from all alcoholic liquor as a beverage. New names are constantly coming in. Besides this, favorable reports from universities and colleges published monthly in the Union Signal show a steady decrease in the use of liquor among the students, even amongst those who have not actually signed the pledge.

On the wall by the door of Frances Willard's den hangs a little water-scape, across which are written the words which were the guiding prayer in the life of this illustrious woman. They read:

"Has Christ been seen in me today?"

Medals for Ships

Up to the present ships have only received medals for their war-time activities, but it has now been decided by Lloyd's that they shall be awarded decorations for their life-saving services in days of peace.

Two of the first ships to receive this honor are the British steamer, Arlanza, and the Norwegian steamer, Hansi, who went to help the Italian ship, Casmona, when she was in difficulties in a storm off the Channel Islands. In future, these two ships will carry a bronze tablet, testifying to the bravery of their crews on that occasion.

Nightingales in New Zealand

Bird lovers all over the world will be glad to know that the experiment of introducing nightingales into New Zealand has proved successful.

Three years ago, four of these birds were taken from England, and liberated in the native bush near Auckland. A stream and the undergrowth made it seem like home to the birds, and they evidently settled down.

The next summer, the nightingales were heard a few miles away. Then last October (the New Zealand springtime) people outside Auckland heard an unfamiliar bird song, which continued for about an hour. It was the nightingales singing.

It is not known what the birds do in winter. Their migratory instinct should turn them to the north, but as snow and frosts are very rare in Auckland, they may possibly not migrate at all.

STILL TIME TO TAKE A

EUROPEAN VACATION

Why not give yourself the delightful change and pleasure of a summer vacation in Europe? It is not too late to secure a booking on one of the popular liners. Consult the advertisements of the leading transatlantic steamship companies, which are published in the Monitor, for timely information. If you prefer to take a conducted tour, look for the advertisements of tourist agencies.

The advertisements from Europe tell you of modern hotels, homelike pensions and reliable shops in many cities on the Continent and in England. These advertisers count it an especial pleasure to serve Monitor readers; they will gladly help you to get fullest enjoyment from your trip.

When in Europe, you'll probably want information about transportation facilities, baggage, customs, tipping, etc. You'll find the answer to such questions at one of the Monitor Bureaus listed above. You are cordially invited to make these Bureaus your travel headquarters.

European Bureaus of The Christian Science Monitor

1 & 2, Adelphi Terrace London, England

Unter den Linden 59A Berlin N. W. 7, Germany

3, Avenue de l'Opéra Paris, France

Via Magenta 11 Florence, Italy

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

With Borrow in "Wild Wales"

UP HERE among the mountains it is easy to understand why the Romans were content to make a few roads and establish a few posts in Wales, and for the rest to leave the country to itself; why the Saxons never conquered it; and why Edward the First had so stiff a job in bringing it to submission. A few hundred yards from the grassy, up-and-down meadow in which I am sitting is the little Old Church of Llanrhychwyn where Llewelyn the Great is supposed to have worshiped until his wife objected to the long, toilsome journey up from his residence in Trefriw, and persuaded him to build another church in the valley.

Today, as in his time, it can only be approached by a steep, circuitous footpath. And behind me, stretching north, south and west, lies a block of rugged mountain country intersected by high valleys, across which there is not a single track fitted to bear a wheeled vehicle. Beyond this formidable mass of bumps in the earth is another, dominated by the Glyder heights, and beyond that another, with Snowdon, "the hill of hills," in its midst, and beyond and around that yet others, as we pass from tract to tract in the Principality of Wales.

Even now these solitary regions, though Liverpool is less than fifty miles away, have not been conquered by the tripper or the jerry-builder. These usually invincible intruders have done their worst in a few towns and villages by the sea, and have organized invasions of the few main roads; but that is all. The varied scenes of this land can generally be enjoyed in peace. The broad winding valley down below me, hidden here at Llanrhychwyn by the intervening meadows and slopes, is like a garden, twenty miles in length, a mile or so in breadth, with steep wooded slopes on either side. The river is bordered by flowery fields and lawns. Old mansions, surrounded by exotic trees, and clumps of old cottages with flowers and fruit trees in their gardens, add their gray color to the many shades of the fields, woods, rocks and tumbling streams.

But if that region down there is a garden, this higher region, midway between the rich valley and the grim mountain slopes, is Arcadia. The trees are more scattered, but their shade is sufficient. The short grass where the hay has been mown or the sheep and cattle are grazing, affords perfect midday resting places for any Corydon or Alexis who may chance this way. The eye is refreshed by the enchanting curves of the knolls, pools of blue water, and cottages nestling here and there in dells and hollows.

Behind, and in the far distances on all sides, rise the high summits of the mountains, bare, rocky, precipitous, with clouds—white today, but sometimes very dark and glowering—floating from peak to peak. Therein are the grandeurs that George Borrow loved most of all.

In the cottage fifty yards from the bank where I am resting lives the caretaker of Llewelyn's church. She has taken me through the yew trees which surround it and has pointed out its ancient roof timbers, the wooden pivots on which the door is hinged, and the eighth century font. She also brought me food and refreshment, spread the china neatly on a cloth on the ground, and later removed everything again, leaving me attended only by two small girls and a little boy. They know no English, and I no Welsh, so their language takes the form of actions. One brings me a bunch of daisies. Another runs to the garden and brings me wallflowers and nasturtiums. There is a confabulation—they are dividing among themselves a few precious lumps of sugar. I am invited to share them.

This example of Welsh hospitality reminded me of George Borrow's experience, not far from here, just seventy-six years ago, when the miller's wife helped him to two lumps of sugar, though neither she nor her husband took any, "the sugar-basin being probably only kept for grand occasions." It may have been, of course, that the miller and his wife did not care for sugar. But I prefer to have it Borrow's way. It was his genius always to be meeting with "grand occasions," signalized by some mighty portent of the mountains, or by a lump of sugar. His mere arrival at a new place seemed worthy to be hailed as a great event. So at least the landlady at "The Lion" at Cerrig-y-Drudim must have thought, when she found herself thus addressed:

> "Madam! as I suppose you are the mistress of this establishment, I beg leave to inform you that I am an Englishman walking through these regions in order fully to enjoy their beauties and wonders. I have this day come from Llangollen, and being somewhat hungry and fatigued hope I can be accommodated here with a dinner and a bed."

What a strange figure he must have been, tall, handsome, striding along from village to village, thinking nothing of thirty-four miles in a day—stopping to talk with everyone he meets, showing off, with characteristic vanity, his knowledge of the Welsh language, and eagerly demanding the name of this hill or that stream, or the location of the cottage where this or that ancient poet was born. For him all these mountains, valleys, and villages are peopled with memories of Welsh poets, whose verses he declaims as he looks over some terrific ravine or views the distant summit of Snowdon. He recalls legends of King Arthur, and of Merlin. All the heights around Snowdon are for him rich with stories of Vortigern, or Llewelynn or Griffith, or Owen Glendower, and every heap of stones is for him a romance of Druidism.

And there we have what is essential to the character of this Snowdonia. It lies not merely in the magnificence of its precipitous mountains, the blueness of its many lakes, and the sharp contours and lovely slopes of its valleys, but in its quality of solitude peopled by memories of the past. Professor Gwynn Jones has lately been bringing together from his great store of local and historic knowledge old tales of Wales. And who better than Borrow himself, in "Wild Wales," has made us feel that the aristocrats among the old Welshmen were their singers and poets?

So every crag, every dell, every mound has its association with a saint, a hero, or a poet, or some uncanny or miraculous event of the past. For Borrow the mountains, however solitary they may be, are populous, and the romance of his record is in no wise diminished by his matter-of-fact, would-be erudite way of unfolding his knowledge. The country he describes has not greatly changed. We can go with him down from Pentre Voelas, crossing a bridge over a river "brawling and tumbling amidst rocks," past the "large citadel" of Dirras Mawr into the vale of the Conway, to which already, in his time, as now, "fashionable gentry from all parts of Britain resort for shade and relaxation"—though perhaps today they are not so fashionable.

He may be with us as we hurry past the Swallow Falls (already beginning to be a show place in his time), on to Capel-Curig and Lake Ogwen and through the Nant-Ffrancon Pass to Bangor, and round again by Caernarvon Castle, the Snowdon heights, Beddgelert and Festiniog—what glorious names these Welsh places have, comparable with those of Tempe, Helicon, Parnassus, Salamis, and Thermopylæ!

And the changes in the country, after all, have not touched it in essentials. There are now smooth metaled roads along which automobiles and motorcoaches hurry in procession. But these roads are few, and it is easy to get far from them for those who will travel as Borrow did—on his own legs. There are conglomerations of houses here and there—but they are mostly confined to the seacoast. The inland areas up to now have been but little built on or disfigured. There is no jerry-built villa visible in the expanse of twenty miles that lies before me. The greatest danger of all to the beauty of these hills is from the quarryman with his dynamite. But the massive mountains, that lie behind me as I write, are still, as of old, lonely, terrific, untouched by the invading spirit of the times.

R. A. S.-J.

"Lakota Sunka Wakan"

HIGH on a knoll in Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Missouri, stands "The Scout," a fine example of the work of a sculptor known to all for his masterful portrayal of the American Indian, Cyrus Edwin Dallin.

Someone has said the right thing done at the wrong time would better not be done at all. One might also say that a proper statue placed in an improper setting would better never be placed at all. "The Scout" is indeed the proper statue in the proper place. He overlooks the busy life of a western city where once his people roamed. He looks out upon this modern picture from a naturalistic setting of fine old trees, verdant hillsides and rocky cliffs, with a lakelet in the valley far below. In spring, the valley near by is abloom with the red bud and Missouri's loved hawthorn. In the fall, the hillsides are golden brown and russet. And in winter he is silhouetted against the sky, surrounded by trees that appear to have come from the etcher's needle. On an opposite hilltop stands the Proctor statue of the Pioneer Mother, which is, likewise, a proper statue in a proper setting.

"The Scout" was exhibited a number of years ago at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it received a gold medal. Its purchase by Kansas City in 1918 was arranged by an executive committee representing sixteen civic organizations, the purchase money being raised by public subscription. It grows dearer to the Kansas City public every day.

An interesting story of the statue has been published which relates how a group of Indians visited the park one day for the purpose of inspecting "The Scout." One of the group was Chief Little Bull, the son of Sitting Bull. With the usual directness of the Indian who reaches his point immediately, a verdict was given before the group had gone many paces from their motorcars—and this verdict remained unchanged after their more careful scrutiny:

"Lakota! Lakota sunka wakan."

This was repeated with pleasure by each of the four elders in varying tones of appreciation.

Lakota means Sioux. So these Indians had recognized in this dignified bronze figure on horseback, a Sioux. How? By his headdress. For only a Sioux wears his hair parted and braided on each side of his head.

The Sioux does not say "Sioux horse." Instead he says "Sioux Holy dog," which means horse. This explains the rest of the uttered sentence. Then Chief Little Bull, it is related, commented on the bridle, not a bridle of modern times but a piece of plaited raw hide. That being just as it should. The moccasins were quite like those Chief Little Bull was wearing, it was pointed out. The accoutrements were those of a half century ago.

By Permission of the Anderson Photo Company

The Scout. From a Sculpture by Cyrus Edwin Dallin

Simplicity and Power of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOUBTLESS many remember a nursery rhyme about the "little drops of water" and the "little grains of sand" which combined to "make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land." The lesson set forth in this little rhyme was intended to encourage simple deeds of kindness and love, that the world might thus be a happier place in which to live.

The adult at least partially realizes the importance of giving attention to little or simple things; but he may be thinking of things as material only, until Christian Science comes to him and teaches him how to reduce everything to thoughts. He then learns that his deeds are the outcome of his thoughts, and that if his thinking is right, his acts must of necessity be right. Thus he learns the power of right thinking; he sees that power is behind every right thought or idea. What is this power? Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), "Love giveth to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness, which shine through all as the blossom shines through the bud."

The student may at first experience a feeling of surprise in noting the simple method by which Christian Science accomplishes its glorious results, and also in discerning the depth of meaning in some of its simple statements. This simplicity is also noticeable in the Bible language. One is no longer inclined to take Scriptural statements merely literally, but seeks their spiritual meaning, which is often found to reveal their healing mission. Take, for instance, the statement "God is love." This presents a spiritual thought or idea of power which we can utilize when we consider that Love gives "to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness." Study the statements concerning love, in John's first epistle, and when truly interpreted they become rich resources from which to draw inspiration. Among other things John says, "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us." To one who has become discouraged and disheartened, a thought like this is a healing balm; and it awakens him to renewed effort and firmer courage. How simple these statements, "God is love," and, "He loved us;" and yet the truth in them has often changed the entire viewpoint of some sufferer and started him along the path leading heavenward! Mrs. Eddy says in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 9), "The spiritual power of a scientific, right thought, without a direct effort, an audible or even a mental argument, has oftentimes healed inveterate diseases."

There is nothing complicated or complex about Christian Science. So simple is this Science that children easily grasp it and readily accept its statements. The child who willingly learns nursery rhymes is even more willing to learn the verse which Mrs. Eddy gave to the little children (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 400; Poems, p. 69):

> "Father-Mother God,
> Loving me,—
> Guard me when I sleep;
> Guide my little feet
> Up to Thee."

To the child these words convey a promise of love, protection, and security; and the little one's acceptance of the spiritual truth revealed by these words is a beautiful example to the "big children."

Perhaps someone may say, All my life I have believed that God is Love, but my belief has never healed me of anything. To answer this it is only necessary to say that one must prayerfully acquire the right concept of God as Love and of man as divine Love's image and likeness. This is a "sure foundation" raising one's thought out of the material into the spiritual sense of being. God, Love, is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, All. Fully understanding that man is the image and reflection of omnipotent Love, one is enabled to rise above sickness and sorrow.

The desire to know God aright is a prayer that is answered. One who earnestly seeks God through study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook will find the simple truths therein illuminated. He will find himself guided by spiritual intuitions, and will realize that it is spiritual sense, not material sense, which governs the real man; and this understanding will lead him close to God. Said the Psalmist, "Be still, and know that I am God." Obedience to this admonition helps one to silence material sense and enables one to listen for God's voice, the healing truth, which is heard as thought is opened to receive its simple but mighty message.

To Homer

Oh, father of the rest, first and prince of poets, how often and how vainly we look through the far-off years seeking thy face! Do we find thee singing in some bronze-decked hall of rich Mycenæ, the golden cup standing at thy side, on the table of cedar and ivory; the bearded kings, the warriors, the women listening to thy song? May we discover thee practicing a new art and strange, graving Phœnician symbols on tablets of wood, or writing with a reed pen on slips of papyrus?

At least we know the places that have known thee: long sands where the long wave breaks in thunder; woods that are haunted by the nymphs and fresh with spring; black ships with curved prow; rocks where the fisher sits and casts his lure into the sea; hills where the mist comes thick and dark; narrow glens in the mountains where is the meeting of two roaring streams; sea beaches where, in winter, the foam and the snow fly mingled; fields thickset with hyacinth and crocus; rivers that murmur between their steep walls to the deep,—all these things we see, as Homer saw them, and still shows them to us; we remember him and give him thanks. . . . For there is a poet in the poems, as there is a God in the world. —Andrew Lang, in "Letters to Authors."

The Fire-Fly

There is an Insect, that when Evening comes,
Small though he be and scarce distinguishable,
Like Evening clad in soberest livery,
Unsheathes his wings and through the woods and glades
Scatters a marvellous splendour. On he wheels,
Blazing by fits as from excess of joy.
Each gush of light a gush of ecstasy;
Nor unaccompanied; thousands that fling
A radiance all their own, not of the day,
Thousands as bright as he, from dusk till dawn,
Soaring, descending.

In the mother's lap
Well may the child put forth his little hands,
Singing the nursery song he learnt so soon;
And the young nymph, preparing for the dance
By brook or fountain-side, in many a braid
Wreathing her golden hair, well may she cry,
"Come hither," and the shepherds, gathering round,
Shall say, "Floretta emulates the Night,
Spangling her head with stars."

Oft have I met
This shining race, when in the Tusculan groves
My path no longer glimmered; oft among
Those trees, religous once and always green,
That still dream out their stories of old Rome
Over the Alban lake; oft met and hailed,
Where the precipitate Anio thunders down,
And through the surging mist a Poet's house
(So some aver, and who would not believe?)
Reveals itself.

—Samuel Rogers, in "Italy."

Criticism

I like pictures, without knowing anything about them; but I abhor coxcombry in the fine arts, as well as in anything else. I got into dreadful disgrace with Sir George Beaumont once, who, standing before a picture at Bowood, explained, turning to me—

"Immense breadth of light and shade!"

I innocently said, "Yes, about an inch and a half." — Sydney Smith's "Works."

One Man's Saga

This is indeed a most unusual earth. There are broad rivers and great forests, valleys and mountains, fields of flowers and waste places. There are those who find delight, and even peace, in these; and there are those who pass them by with unseeing eyes. As with Knut, he passed by, and one day awoke to find he missed them.

Had he been asked, no doubt Knut would have said that his earliest memory was of sitting on a large cheese box in the back yard of his father's sæter, watching the white sails on the blue-green fjord. Later of course there was work to be done. Food was not wrested from the soil easily enough to permit growing boys to spend much time looking at fjords. The ground of Knut's father's sæter was rough and stony, not at all like the fine farms that lay in the valley below. It seemed sometimes to Knut that for every stone dug up and carried to the fence, two more came to take its place. There was no horse; next year perhaps, but somehow next year never came. It was not easy.

With dark, there was cheese and sour milk before the fire in the one big room of the sæter. Then Knut's father would tell tall stories of the days when he too had owned one of the rich farms in the valley. Knut didn't remember about that. It was a long time ago.

Knut grew restless. It was no fun working every day, seeing nothing but the sun, and stars in the mist, and his father. He wanted something; he didn't know what. He was young.

One spring he took some skins down to the village to exchange for flour. He had been there before, but this time it was different. He warmed to it, there was so much laughter. The man who kept the inn gave him a job. His father came; there was much talk, but Knut stayed. Being in the village was fine, there was a great deal one could do. So much better than slaving away up on the mountain. There were socials and parties in the evenings, and games on Saturday afternoons.

After a while, though, Knut still felt there was something missing. All the young fellows he knew could read and write. He wanted to read and write, too. The schoolmaster stayed at the inn during the winter months. Knut cleaned his boots every day. By spring he could read the papers and sign his name.

It was beautiful in the spring. In the village the grass was green; up the mountains on his father's sæter the pussy willows were white. The illage was always crowded with people when the snows went. You could not walk anywhere without seeing someone painting the mountains or the fjord. Knut thought it silly business. People seemed to like it, though.

Knut had a few crowns saved now. No mountain sæter for him. He was going to be a fine fellow and wear leather boots. Men who came to the inn talked about a place called the United States. It was farther away than London, so they said. Then a man asked him if he would like to go to Oslo. He would give him five crowns a week to work in a factory.

⁂

Knut liked Oslo, it was a big city, I tell you. They had paved streets everywhere you looked, and gas lights! They made pianos where Knut worked. He learned how to carve the legs, and to fit strings. During the evenings he learned to play. In Oslo he heard more about the United States. They made pianos over there, too; you could get a great deal of money for carving legs properly. Knut decided he would like to go to this place he had heard so much about.

⁂

It was hard going at first. New York was so much bigger than he had imagined. There were buildings six stories high. It was easy to get a job, though. Americans bought a great many pianos, and he could carve legs well. It was easy for Knut to get ten dollars a week; why, in no time he would be a rich man. At night, he found work playing Norwegian music in a little café. Time went fast in New York. One day Knut was told he was to have twenty-five dollars a week! That was more than his father's sæter made in a year!

⁂

Knut sat behind his great desk and contemplated the row of pearl buttons beneath his fingers. This Knut from the mountain sæter was a great man. People called him "sir" when they spoke to him. It was very good. He had but to press a button, and anything he desired was his. That was what he told himself. In his heart he knew it was not true. What was it he had read the other day:

> "And a pushbutton will not light
> Joy by day, nor stars by night."

The door opened and the young man from Harvard was speaking. What was he saying? Oh, yes, he was announcing Mr. Edwards the American. Well, that was fine. He liked Mr. Edwards, he made jokes so easily. Knut had never had much time for jokes. Mr. Edwards was tanned and jovial. He had just come back from a vacation.

Knut had never had a vacation.

Mr. Edwards said he had been to Norway. He had sailed over the blue fjords. "They were beautiful," he said, "with the blue water, and the snow-covered shore line. It is spring, you know, and on the mountains the pussy willows are a mass of white. It is a beautiful land, your country," he said.

Presently Mr. Edwards left. For a long time Knut sat very still. Then deliberately, as if he were doing the only thing there was to do, he pressed one of the row of pearl buttons. The Harvard young man came in. Knut looked at him a moment and said, "George, I shall want my airplane at 6:30 tomorrow morning."

"Yes, Mr. Knut," George said.

"While I am gone, you will be in entire charge," Knut went on.

"Yes, sir—how long?"

For the first time in years a faint smile played about Knut's lips. "Till I return," he said. He walked to the window and looked out, and then—"It's a beautiful land, your country," he repeated. "On the mountains the pussy willows are a mass of white."

George did not understand. He too was one who had passed by.

Cingalese Girl

While I go by with high-heeled tread
She passes on uncovered feet,
Brightly arrayed and bare of head,
While I go by with high-heeled tread;
Her lissome grace, by fancy led
To gay boutiques along the street;
While I go by with high-heeled tread
She passes on uncovered feet.

Vere Latham Baillieu.

Etiquette's Sisters

Etiquette is a mysterious lady who goes softly shod. Her passport into polite society is a visiting card, and from a card of all the ceremonies she takes her name. Her elder sister is Tradition, her younger sister is the fairest of the three. Tradition is clad in clinging draperies and Etiquette in red tape! But Courtesy wears the shining garments of grace. Etiquette comes from Spain and flourished exceedingly in France, and lived in courts and palaces, the sovereign ruler over kings and queens. Yes, they were not so powerful as she. Yet she was young and foolish and did foolish things she would never think of doing now. Many were the tales told of foolish Etiquette, who knew no better. One day, whilst in her company (indeed, they never parted) the Queen of France discovered a speck of dust upon her bed. A simple matter, did you say? You forget Madam Etiquette was there! The Queen did not dream of touching it herself—indeed, why should she?—but she showed it to her maid-of-honor. The maid-of-honor shook her head and called for the valet-de-chambre to the King. This gentleman, surprising to relate, arrived in an hour but would have none of it—the dust must be removed by the officers of the household. These functionaries having discussed the question as to whose the duty was for the best part of two months, and arriving at no decision—the Queen with a feather brush, to the great scandal of the Court, removed the dust herself.

In Spain, Madam was even more absurd. The dignitary cannot be found who has the honor of replenishing the royal fire? Then no one else may do it, no, not the King himself; the fire, therefore, must go out, and His Majesty be left to sit there in the cold! The divinity that doth hedge a king is rather inconvenient in this case, and does not serve to keep him warm. Nor does the Queen of Spain fare any better. The Queen is falling off her horse! But the Queen may not be touched, it is not etiquette, so let her fall. But a servant, more loyal than custom-abiding rescues her and for this act is banished and rewarded, both. O foolish sisters, Etiquette and Tradition, to turn kindness all askew! Well it is that they are wiser now than of yore and that Courtesy is the sister most beloved of all

Sheep-Washing

I was greatly solaced, after having walked about a quarter of a mile, to find myself crossed by a rude cart-track; and still more delighted, on proceeding a short distance farther, to hear sounds of merriment and business; none of the softest, certainly, but which gave token of rustic habitation; and to emerge suddenly from the close wood, amongst an open grove of huge old trees, oaks with their brown-plaited leaves, cherries covered with snowy garlands, and beeches almost as gigantic as those of Windsor Park, contrasting, with their enormous trunks and majestic spread of bough, the light and flexible stems of the coppice I had left.

I had come out at one of the highest points of the wood, and now stood on a platform overlooking a scene of extraordinary beauty. A little to the right, in a very narrow valley, stood an old farmhouse, with pointed roofs and porch and pinnacles, backed by a splendid orchard, which lay bathed in the sunshine, exhaling its fresh aromatic fragrance, all one flower; just under me was a strip of rich meadow land, through which a stream ran sparkling, and directly opposite a ridge of hanging coppices, surrounding and crowning, as it were, an immense old chalk-pit, which, overhung by bramble, ivy, and a hundred pendent weeds, irregular and weather-stained, had an air as venerable and romantic as some gray ruin. . . . But, besides that daylight is the sworn enemy of such illusions, my attention was imperiously claimed by a scene of a very different kind. One of the gayest and noisiest operations of rural life—sheep-washing—was going on in the valley below. . . .

All the inhabitants of the farm seemed assembled in the meadow. I counted a dozen, at least, of men and boys of all ages, from the stout, sunburnt, vigorous farmer of fifty, who presided over the operation, down to the eight-year-old urchin, who, screaming, running, and shaking his ineffectual stick after an eloped sheep, served as a sort of aide-de-camp to the sheep-dog. What a glorious scene of confusion it was! what shouting! what scuffling! what glee! Four or five young men, and one amazon of a barefooted girl, with her petticoats tucked up to her knees, stood in the water where it was pent between two hurdles, ducking, sousing, and holding down by main force the poor, frightened, struggling sheep, who kicked, and plunged, and bleated, and butted, and, in spite of their imputed innocence, would certainly, in the ardor of self-defense, have committed half-a-dozen homicides, if their power had equaled their inclination. The rest of the party were fully occupied; some in conducting the purified sheep, who showed a strong disposition to go the wrong way, back to their quarters; others in leading the uncleansed part of the flock to their destined ablution, from which they also testified a very ardent and active desire to escape. Dogs, men, boys, and girls were engaged in marshaling these double processions, the order of which was constantly interrupted by the outbreaking of some runaway sheep, who turned the march into a pursuit, to the momentary increase of the din which seemed already to have reached the highest possible pitch.—From "Our Village," by Mary Russell Mitford.

A Riddle

(The Rainbow)

From pearls her lofty bridge she weaves,
A gray sea arching proudly over;
A moment's toil the work achieves,
And on the height behold her hover!

Beneath that arch securely go
The tallest barks that ride the seas;
No burthen e'er the bridge may know,
And as thou seek'st to near—it flees!

First with the floods it came, to fade
As rolled the waters from the land,
Say where that wondrous arch is made,
And whose the artist's plastic hand?

—Schiller, in "Poems."

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STOCKS MAKE RECOVERY IN LATE TRADING

Shorts Cover as Selling Meets Resistance—Closing Prices Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The bull group, feeling that it had gone too far to give up at this juncture, struggled to regain control of the price movement in today's stock market, and managed to win back a substantial portion of the losses of the previous session.

Yesterday's severe setback proved a keen disappointment to speculative quarters, but with reports that several industrial plants which have been closed for regular July shutdowns will resume operations within the next fortnight, many traders felt that for the moment at least, the seasonal trend of business was more favorable to the bull than the bear cause.

The day's news was not wholly pleasing. Studebaker's second quarter showed net of only 41 cents, compared to $3.02 in the like period last year.

Call money remained fairly plentiful, despite the approach of the Aug. 1 settlements. During the next day or so, payments for the new American Telephone stock, as well as interest and dividend payment, will result in a turnover of about $500,000,000. Despite recent loss of more than $40,000,000 in gold, however, the money market fails to show strain. Call loans renewed at 2 per cent, and there were some outside offerings at 1½.

Good Recovery Sets In

During the morning selling, losses of 1 to 3 points or more in several of the leading shares were numerous, but most of these were recorded before midday, as the list developed a firm tone. Fails, however, were decidedly heavy.

Missouri Pacific broke 6 points, and New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Baltimore & Ohio sagged 2 or more. The Chicago & Alton issues sold up a little in response to announcement that Baltimore & Ohio was negotiating for the road, and Atchison and Southern Railway reflected short covering.

Gillette and Autostrop were again strong, the last named reaching another new high. Gillette gained several points, as gossip regarding dissolution of a bear pool, and possible acquisition of Autostrop, was again heard.

Such issues as du Pont, Byers, Worthington, Allied Chemical and Eastman gained 3 to 6 points or more. American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Air Reduction, Vanadium, U. S. Steel and American Telephone gained a point or two. Radio and General Motors moved narrowly.

Bullish operations in the afternoon were aided by apprehensive shorts who began to bid for stocks when some of the leaders moved up sharply. American Telephone, which had been down to 209¾ in the morning, rallied to 213 and U. S. Steel came up from an early low of 163 to 165.

Announcement of further gold imports and a cut in Studebaker dividend were ignored. The close was firm. Total sales approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Bonds Generally Firm

In contrast with the wide irregularity of bonds yesterday, today's trading brought some improvement in the trend, particularly in the domestic department.

Small gains were registered by an assorted list of railroad, utilitiy and industrial bonds. Foreign issues were generally steady. Stock privilege issues were quiet and easier.

The trend of rails was mixed. Small advances were made by Baltimore & Ohio 5s, New York Central 5s, and Great Northern 7s. St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s were active and firm. Canadian National 5s, St. Paul general 3½s, and Florida East Coast 5s, were strong. Southern Railway 4s and Northern Pacific 4s weakened.

The foreign bond market was quiet. The new Austrian loan, held fairly steady around yesterday's close at 93½. Standard European governments were steady.

Activity in French Governments slackened, and changes in the 7s and 7½s were of small consequence. Argentine issues were a soft spot in South Americans.

Treasury issues were steady to firm. Liberty 1st 4¼s appreciating one-eighth of a point.

AMERICAN ZINC EARNINGS

Net [illegible] $124,540 in the second quarter, [illegible] after preferred dividends, [illegible] on the 200,000 shares of common stock. The second quarter profits compare with $128,639 [illegible] dividends four preferred dividends to four cents a share of common, and with $301,456 before depreciation and depletion in the second quarter of 1929. Six months' net before depreciation and depletion of $428,563 in the current year compares with $616,364 (on the same basis) in the first half of 1929, and with $409,322 in the first half of 1928.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW NET OFF

Grigsby-Grunow Company reports for the year ended May 31, 1930, net income of $1,445,640 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 47 cents a share on 3,000,000 shares of no-par capital stock. This compares with net income of $5,107,231 in the previous fiscal year, or $2.25 a share, based on the same number of shares. Consolidated balance sheet of Majestic Household Utilities Corporation as of May 31, last, showed cash in banks of $7,225,763 against total liabilities of $530,567. Production of refrigerators will start the first week in August.

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Two shipments of gold totaling $5,000,000 went to France today in the liner Aquitania. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York forwarded $3,000,000 and Lazard Freres, international banking house, shipped $2,000,000. Today's consignments brought to a total of $30,000,000 exports of gold to France on the present movement, which started about two weeks ago. The Guaranty Trust company also announced receipt of $3,100,000 in gold from Venezuela on the steamer Lara.

AMERICAN STATES PUBLIC SERVICE

American States Public Service Co. for the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, reports net earnings after expenses and taxes of $911,671, compared with $806,899 in the preceding 12 months. After interest, amortization and other deductions amounting to $569,709, profit available for reserves and surplus was $341,962.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, profit of $273,519 after expenses and charges but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $541,513 in the second quarter of 1929. Six months' profit was $847,563 before depreciation and depletion, compared with $979,655 in the first half of 1929.

MISSOURI RIVER POWER CO.

Missouri River Power Co. (including Missouri Transmission Co.) reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1930, gross earnings of $3,007,874 and net income of $1,-[illegible]514 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc.

FAIRBANKS MORSE NET

Fairbanks Morse & Co. reports a first-half net profit of $803,461, or $1.52 a common share, compared with $1,121,827, or $2.38 a share in the first six months of 1929.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 31	Last July 30
66	42	.7	Ab & J raus	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
110	104	.7	Ab & Jr pf	10	108	108	108	..
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2400	26⅜	26⅛	26½	26½
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	91	91	91	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	26	26	26	26
34⅜	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	400	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
41¾	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	22	22	22	21
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	4100	115½	112⅛	115	113¼
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	18	17¼	17¼	18
2½	1	..	Alax Rubber	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	6200	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf war	100	90½	90½	90½	91
243	232	6§	Allied Chem	3200	266	259¾	264	259¾
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1000	56⅞	55½	56	57¼
42¼	24	2	AL Port Cem	200	24½	24½	24½	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	24½	23¾	24½	23½
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28½	28½	28½	..
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62	62	62	..
12	5½	..	Am Best S	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	34⅜	32½	34⅜	33½
21¾	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	900	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16⅜
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	30	73	71	71	72¼
136½	108¼	4	*Am Can	35600	130⅞	126⅜	130⅞	129⅛
92½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	49½	49½	49½	49⅛
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	300	57¼	56⅞	57¼	57
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	600	44½	44	44	44⅞
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	1500	12	11½	12	12¾
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	47200	74⅜	71½	73⅞	73
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1100	34⅞	33½	34⅞	34
116½	50	7	Am Loco pf	100	94	94	94	94
119⅜	72⅜	13	Am Pw & Lt	5700	84½	86½	88½	87
107	99	6	Am Pw & L 6	300	102⅜	102½	102½	102½
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	3500	27	26⅝	27	26½
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
100⅞	43	2§	Am Roll Mill	1800	53¼	52¾	53¼	53⅜
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	62⅜	60¾	62⅜	61¾
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2000	67	66	66½	67
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	400	8½	8⅜	8½	..
52¼	36⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	600	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	..
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107	107	107	..
274¼	200⅞	9	Am Tel&T	12900	213	209¾	212¼	211
141¾	113	8	Am Type	400	125½	125	125	..
225⅜	16	..	Am T&T rts	12500	18¼	17⅜	18	17⅞
124⅝	78¼	1§	Am Wat W	1600	93	90¼	90⅞	92
44¾	29½	..	Am Wat W pf	400	39⅞	39	39⅞	39½
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	4300	50½	49⅜	50½	49½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40½	40½	40½	41
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	200	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅜
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	1500	5	5	5	5
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	500	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
242½	194	10	Atchison	900	217⅜	215¼	216⅞	215¼
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	146	146	146	146
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	300	38¼	36½	37½	36⅜
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	29½	28⅜	29½	29
283¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	200	128	121	122	122
10⅜	..	..	Auto Sales	1500	3¾	3	3⅞	3¾
80⅝	37	..	Auto Strop A	6300	81½	76⅛	80⅞	77½
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1500	28⅜	25	28¼	25
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	3200	105½	102½	103	105½
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	73	73	73	74
34	20½	2	Barcdall A	400	23½	22⅞	23	23
92	67½	..	Beatrice	100	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞	85
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	200	55	55	55	55¼
85½	78½	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	81	81	81	..
57⅜	27⅞	2	Bendix	4800	32	31⅛	31¾	32⅛
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	100	45⅜	44⅞	45½	45½
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	13000	81⅜	80¼	81⅛	80¼
41½	31	..	Blaw Knox	400	35½	35	35	..
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	4000	79	77⅜	79	78
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	3900	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1800	23¼	21½	23⅛	22⅞
22¼	12⅛	..	Brooklaw	300	16⅜	16	16⅜	16½
78⅜	53⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	400	64⅞	63⅛	63¼	65
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91	91	91	91½
70⅞	13⅛	3	Brunsw Balke	1000	16¾	16½	16¾	16
178⅛	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	130½	125½	128½	129¼
16⅞	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	9	8⅞	9	9
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	600	23	22⅜	23	23
43	29⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27½	27½	27½	28⅛
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1600	34½	33¾	33¾	34½
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1200	33	32⅛	33	32
48½	26⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	37	37	37	35
20¾	13¼	..	Butterick	300	18	17¾	17¾	17½
112⅜	66½	..	Byers	3500	71	67⅜	70⅛	68¾

—C—

89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	54½	54½	54½	55
33⅜	13	1§	Calu & Hecla	400	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	400	63¾	63	63	65
225½	184⅜	10	Can Pac	900	191¼	190¼	190	186
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac n vi	1000	46½	46⅜	46⅛	..
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
28¾	13	..	Capitol Adm	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
92	88	4	Caro C&O	100	92	92	92	..
102	96	6	Caro C&O st	150	102	102	102	..
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	3000	188⅜	182	178	183½
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	600	63	62	62½	62
60	9	Celotex		1200	14	12¾	14	13
30¼	33½	1⅞	Cen Aguirre	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
65⅞	43¼	..	Cerro de P	1100	51½	50⅞	50⅞	51¼
15⅞	5⅞	..	Cert-Teed	100	8½	8½	8½	..
67⅞	20½	4.20	Chesbr Can	2000	26	24⅛	26	24¾
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	62½	63½	63½	63
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	1800	186	183	185	186¾
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	1000	6	5⅞	6	..
10⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	5⅞	4¾	5⅞	..
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	200	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
52⅝	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	38¾	37	38¾	37¾
26⅝	8⅛	..	Chi M&StP	800	14	13¾	13⅞	14⅛
46¾	20½	..	Chi M&StP pf	1400	23	21⅞	21⅞	23¼
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	73½	73½	73½	74
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	16⅞	15⅜	16⅞	16
32	25	2	Chi Rel Cab	30	25½	25½	25½	..
67⅜	49½	2.40	Chi Rock	1400	58	57¼	57¾	55¾
43	24	3	Chrysler	3000	29¾	28¾	29½	29
49	33	3.60§	City Ice	100	42	42	42	..
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	50	84⅜	84¾	85¾	85
13¼	5⅝	1	City Stores	400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	178¼	176	177	177¾
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	700	63¼	58	58	58
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	1200	25½	23¾	25½	24
77	36½	2	Colo Fuel	800	52	50	51¼	50¼
80	63⅜	4	Colo So 1pf	20	76	75	75	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	5000	63⅜	61⅜	62⅜	62¾
109	108	6	Col Carbon	3000	135	132¼	135	133
37⅜	15⅜	2§	Col Graph	1800	17⅜	17	17	17⅜
39¾	25⅜	2	Com Cred	100	26¼	25¾	26½	26¾
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1 pf	10	85½	85½	85½	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	36	36	36	36¼
67	80	6	Com Inv T cu pf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1400	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	36
28	20¼	1	Com Sol	8700	26½	25¾	26	26⅜
20¼	12⅜	.50	Commwlth So	2500	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14⅛
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	400	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	101
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	100	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
1	¼	..	Conley T st	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
22¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	21	20½	21	20½
97⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9200	103¾	105⅜	103¾	108¾
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54	54	54	..
8	7⅜	..	Con Textile	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14
62½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	700	24	23½	23⅝	23⅝
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3¾
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1300	61	59⅜	60⅜	60⅜
12⅜	10⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1200	20	19⅜	19¾	19
77⅜	50	2	Cont Ins	1000	57¼	56½	57½	57¼
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
30½	18½	..	Cont Oil	1400	21	20⅝	21	21
40½	20	1	Cont Shares	1500	25	24⅜	25	25
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	200	95	93½	94½	94
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	110	144½	144½	144½	..
33	15½	..	Coty	1700	22	21⅜	22	21⅜
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13	13	13	13
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	500	50½	49½	50	51
93⅝	70½	5*	Crucible	400	77½	77¼	77¼	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	140	111	110	111	111
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
121⅜	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	700	119½	117¾	119¾	118½
14⅞	6¾	..	Curtiss Wr	3600	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
10¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
120	110	7	Cushman 7%	10	110	110	110	..

—D—

47⅜	21⅝	..	Davison	100	27¼	26⅜	27	27½
181	146	9	Del & Hud	200	159	158¼	159	161
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	400	113⅜	113½	113¾	114¼
80	45	..	Denv&RG pf	100	60	59⅝	59¾	60⅝
42¾	21⅝	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	25	25	25	26
9⅝	4¼	1	Dome Mines	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30⅝	16	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20	20	20	20½
3	1	..	Du So Shore	100	1	1	1	..
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	8300	115	111¼	115	111½

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2400	208¾	205¼	208¾	205⅛
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1000	23	23	23⅜	23½
114⅝	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	78	74¼	78	74
36	32¼	..	Elec Boat	300	37⅜	33¼	33¼	4
103½	40¼	1	Elec P&Ste	36200	71⅞	69¼	71¼	70½
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
107⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5pf	200	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	..	100	100	100	..
67¾	35⅛	..	Erie	2100	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
69½	55	4	Erie 2 pf	300	54½	54½	54½	55
43⅜	10⅝	1	Eureka Vac	200	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛

—F—

20¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	2	13⅛	13	13	13½
70½	24½	3	Fairb Morse	..	33	33	33	33¼
10¼	7⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	100	9½	8½	8½	..
42	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	35	34½	34½	35¼
69⅜	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝	69
10½	7	.6§	Fifth Ave B	50	7¾	7¾	7¾	9
33¼	19¾	1.60	Fire Assoc	200	20½	20½	20½	..
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	700	71½	71½	71½	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	1200	51½	51⅜	51½	51
5½	2	..	Fisk Rubber	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	160	7	6¾	7	7
50⅞	25	2	Follansbee B	300	25	25	25	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1800	83¾	81½	83½	81⅝
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	600	34½	33¾	33¾	35
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	8500	46½	44½	46⅛	45¼
56½	37	4*	Freeport Tx	1300	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	43⅜

—G—

11⅞	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	93¾	93¾	92¾	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	900	86¼	85¼	86¼	86
71⅛	35⅜	4	Gen Am halt	100	46⅝	44¾	45¾	45
38⅛	25¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
34½	13	..	Gen Cable	700	14½	14	14¼	14½
93⅜	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	43900	70⅞	68⅜	69⅝	69¼
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
106⅛	78	6	Gen G&E cv pt	100	85	85	85	86
67¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	6700	54¾	52¾	54¾	54¼
122	115	8	Gen G&S 8%	10	120	120	120	..
13⅞	8	.30	Gen G&E A	3500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	9¾
97½	92⅜	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	2600	96¼	95¾	96	95⅝
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	51700	46	44¼	45⅝	45⅜
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	35¾	35½	35¾	36
41⅞	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	30	30	30	30
51	30	..	Gen Theaters	500	33¼	32⅝	33¼	33½
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	79	77⅜	78½	78¼
119⅜	11⅞	..	Gen Realty	1200	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	500	76	74	76	76
106⅝	58	5§	Gillette	60000	88½	84½	88¼	83½
82½	66⅞	7	Ginabel pf	100	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	..
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	700	17	17	17	17¼
105⅛	91	7	Glidden pf	10	95	95	95	95
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf	500	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2100	40½	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞
56⅛	33½	4	Goodrich	700	27	26¼	26¾	27½
104⅞	78	4	Goodrich pf	100	82¾	82¾	83¾	..
90⅞	64⅞	5	Goodyear	700	63	62	62	62
22½	..	..	Graham pf	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
29	3	..	Gotham 2 ww	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
123⅜	77⅛	..	Graham-P A	500	61¾	60	61¾	61¾
32	12	..	Graham-P B	300	15¼	14¾	15¼	15
42	20	1	Grand (WT)	100	33	33	33	33¼
102	71½	5	Grt Nor pf	100	89½	89½	89½	90
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	21	21	21	21
34½	19	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	18⅞	18⅝	19⅜	..
170	113¾	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	116	116	116	116
28	12¼	..	Grisby Grun	9600	14½	13⅝	14⅜	14
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	100	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	1000	36⅞	35	36⅞	37
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	2700	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	16½
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dept pf	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	10	91	91	91	..
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	52	52	52	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	500	14	13½	14	13
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	600	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7¾
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	95	84	95	94⅝
103¾	89½	4§	Hershey pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	100	11¾	11⅝	11⅜	11¼
116⅞	52¼	10a	Houston Oil	1400	85⅜	81¾	85⅜	82½
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	800	33	32⅜	33	33
26⅜	13	2§	Hupp Motors	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	14

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	400	118	117⅛	118	118¼
80¾	73⅛	4	Il Cen LL	30	81	81	81	..
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	200	22	21⅞	22	22
17	4⅞	..	Indian Mot	400

DIVIDEND ON WARNER HAS EVEN CHANCE

Board May Defer Change Pending Results of Fall Quarter

NEW YORK—Assuming Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., will earn about $15,000,000 in the year ended Aug. 31, 1930, net of about $5.50 a share is indicated on the common, which obviously does not cover the present $4 dividend by a very wide margin. It is probable its plans have been somewhat upset by the rather unexpected decline in moving picture earnings this summer, and consequently a reduction in the rate to $3 or $2.50 may be considered prudent.

However, as amusement profits are at a low ebb during June and July and generally pick up in the fall, it is thought likely the board may defer any change in the dividend pending results of the fall quarter. Unless this anticipated increase in profits materializes, a reduction in the dividend would seem advisable.

Warner Brothers the last two years has carried on a major expansion program which has been completed. Total fixed assets increased to $110,870,822 Aug. 31, 1929, from $5,009,177 Aug. 31, 1928. On Mar. 1, 1930, fixed assets totaled $120,054,068, and by the end of the fiscal year the total probably will be more than $150,000,000. Increased profits from this investment should be shown next year.

Total funded debt Aug. 31, 1929, was $70,023,622, and May 31, 1930 was $76,957,460. This will be increased to about $100,000,000 by new acquisitions by the end of the current fiscal year.

Chance for Economies

This expansion was considered expedient to give Warner an adequate position in the theater field, and full benefits of the system as an organized unit have not yet been shown. A number of important economies can be made in operating the various properties.

The most important result, however, is the substantial increase in Warner film buying, which should result in a corresponding increase in buying of Warner's pictures by other producers. Warner, for example, probably will sell its products to the Fox theaters next year, an outlet it did not have in 1929.

The Warner chain of theaters totals more than 700, and total seating capacity is sufficient to place the Warner system on a plane with the other large groups, although not so large as Fox or Paramount.

Warner's new film program is more ambitious than that of 1929, and the new season has already started with "Dawn Patrol," a flying picture well received at its preliminary showings at Winter Garden Theater in New York.

Readjustment in Industry

Recent fluctuations in quarterly earnings of moving picture companies have been more pronounced than usual, due to the readjustment of the industry to sound films. Moving picture earnings are large in the fall and winter, and decline in spring and summer. The first three months of the year are normally the best, the fourth quarter second best, followed by the third and second quarters.

Due to the division of Warner's fiscal year, which ends Aug. 31, under normal conditions all the good months are concentrated in the first six months of Warner's fiscal year from Sept. 1 to March 1. The second half includes the spring months April and May, which are normally fairly good, June and July which are poor and August which is again fair.

In view of the stable record of earnings which moving picture companies as a whole have had, the chances are that Warner profits in first half of its next fiscal year will compare favorably with the 1930 first half.

There are 104,473 shares of Warner convertible preferred outstanding. This preferred pays $2.20 annually and is convertible into 110,125 shares of common. Dividends start to accrue at the rate of $3.85 annually Sept. 1, 1930, at which time the conversion privilege expires.

DIVIDENDS

Wayne Pump Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the convertible preference, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

A. O. Smith Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 11 and the preferred is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Wolverine Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Childs Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and $1.75 on preferred, payable Sept. 9 to stock of record Aug. 22.

Wheeling Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Standard Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, and common B, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 12.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Marshall Field & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Parker Rustproof Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, both payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 11.

National Lead declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12, and $1.75 on the class A preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 29, and $1.50 on the class B preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

McCrory Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the common and common B stocks, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the common and the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15, to stock of record Aug. 11.

Loblaw Groceterias declared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents each on Class A and B stocks, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Consolidated Gas of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

STUDEBAKER CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Studebaker Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 9, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4 paid in the previous quarter. At the previously quarterly meeting the rate on the common was reduced from $5.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alleghany 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Allegh '50	95¾	95¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96½	96½
Am F Pow 5s	87¾	87¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am Met 5½s	97½	97½
Am T & T 4s '36	99½	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T&T col 65s	106	106
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	92
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92⅞	92⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	129	129
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¾
B&O cv 4½s	101	101
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90½	90½
Belding Hem 6s '36	80	80
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¼	102¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
B&M '55s	99¼	99⅛
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92⅞	92¾
By Products 5½s C	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	104
Can North deb 6½s '46	116¾	116¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54s	103	103
Can South con 5s '62	106½	106½
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	53	51½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	75	75
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	95½	95½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71⅝	71⅝
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95¾	95¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	100¾	100¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	85	84¾
Chi RI&P cv 4s	99½	99½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅛	91⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99⅜	99⅜
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100⅜	100⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102⅜	102⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¾	102⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	73½	73½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¼	95
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	93
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91¼	91¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅜
Edith Rock 6s	102⅛	102⅛
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93½
Erie gen lien	81¼	81¼
Erie '75s	93	92⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	94½	94½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	46
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	96	95½
Goodyear 5s '57	93¼	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106	106
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Great Northern 4¼s '61	98½	98½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	99¾	99¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80½	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅛	102⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¾	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64¼	64¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	101
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110⅜	109¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅜	97¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	100	100
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93	93
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
L&N uni 4s '40	96¾	96¾
La Ark 4s	84	84
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	101
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¼	99¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83½	83½
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98⅜	98¼
N E T & T 5s '52	107¼	107¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88½	88½
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅜	107⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	121½	121½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¾	100¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88½	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99	99
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	93⅝	93⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	107¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅜	101½
Penn R R 4½s D	97¼	97
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101	101
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	96	96
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅝	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	102⅛
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98¼	98
Port Elec 5s '35	102	102
Port Ry tL & P s5 '42	102½	102½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	101	101
Pub Svc E & G 1970	100⅜	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98½
Revere Copper & Brass 6s	104⅜	104⅜
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93½	93½
Richfield Oil 6s	89	89
St L & S F 4s A '50	91	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92¾
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	96	96
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	45	45
Seabd A L con 6s '45	54	53½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	45½	45½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅜	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	51	51
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105¾	105
Solway 5s	98	98
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¼	94¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	101⅛	101⅛
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅜	99⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	102	102
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¼	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102½	102½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	96⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	91½	91½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93⅛	93
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
U S Rubber 5s '47	82¼	81¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85½	84⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	106½	106½
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 5s B '76	100¾	100¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s	95⅛	94½
Western Maryland 4s '52	85¾	85¼
Western Un 5s '51	104	104
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109½
Western Un 5s 1960	104⅞	104⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91¾	91¾
White Eagle Dil 5½s '37	104½	104½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July31	Last July30
3½s '47	100.28	100.38	100.28	100.30	100.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	103.5	103.5	102.31	102.31	103.00
4th 4¼s '47-'52	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.26
US 4s '54	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.6
US 4¼s '52 1942	112.29	112.29	112.29	112.29	112.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	86
Adriatic El 7s '52	98½	98½
Akershus 5s '63	93⅞	93⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	78¾	77¾
Australia 5s '57	88¼	88¼
Austria (Upper 6½s '57	89	89
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Belgium (King) 8s '55	103¾	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110⅜	110⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin 6½s '50	96	95½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90¼	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71½	71½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71⅝	71¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106	105¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	74¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	101
Bremen 7s '35	103⅛	103
Brisbane 5s '57	81	80
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78⅛	78⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	82¾	82¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81⅛	81⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	88¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62s	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	91
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	78	77¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¼	92¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99	99
Cuba (Rep) '45s	94	93¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	70½	70½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	(93½	93¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91¼
Finland 5½s '58	86¾	86½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Frankfort 6½s	92½	92½
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅞	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124¾
Germ 7s '49	106	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93½	93½
Germ G E 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Germ G E 7s '45	103¾	103¾
Gelsent Mine 6s	96	96
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93¼	93
Iseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87¼	87¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅛	98¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105½
Jap (Imp Gov) 5½s	92	91⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅜	96⅛
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98⅛	98⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Medellin 6½s '54	69¼	69
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	90½
New So Wales 5s '58	83½	83¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	96¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	94	94
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¾	105½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅞	103¾
Peru 6s '60	72½	72½
Peru 6s '61	72½	72½
Peru 7s '59	92¼	92
Poland 8s '50	94½	94½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93¼	93
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	99	99
Rhine West '53 ww	90½	90½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	72¾	71¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77¾	77¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	96¾	95⅞
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅛	90
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93	93
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	66	66
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99	99
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90¼	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96½	96
Saxon State 6½s '46	90½	90½
Saxon State 7s '45	99	99
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¼	96¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73¼	73¼
Solssons (City) 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91¼	91¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	95½
Vienna 6s '52	86½	86½
Warsaw 7s '58	76½	76½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34½c	34½c
Bar silver in London	16d	16 1/16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 2½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$78,000,000	$1,066,000,000
Year ago today	84,000,000	1,572,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	137,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	164,000,000
F R bank credit	35,125,028	117,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅞	$4.86¾		$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.86⅞		4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0393⅛		.0392
Belgium—belga	.1400	.1399⅜		.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛		.05226
Germany—mark	.2389¾	.2389¾		.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1415	.1414¼		.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296		.0296
Denmark—krone	.2682	.2681½		.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾		.193
Holland—florin	.4026½	.4027¼		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754¼	.1754¼		.1749
Norway—krone	.2681	.2680½		.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124		.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460		0.0805
Rumania—leu	.00593⅝	.00593⅝		.193
Spain—peseta	.1119	.1119		.193
Sweden—krona	.2691	.2690½		.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943½	.1943¾		.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.017	.01775⅛		.193
Far East				
Hong Kong—dol	.3175	.3175		--
Shanghai—tael	.3775	.3762½		*
India—rupee	.3612	.3610		.3650
Japan—yen	.4935	.4931		.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4961½		.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5628	.5628		.5678
South America				
Argentina—peso	.3613	.3613		.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1030	.1033		.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207		1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675		.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700		.40
Uruguay—peso	.8275	.8362½		1.0342
North America				
Canada—dollar	1.00 9-64	1.00 9-64		1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 31	Wk ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.04⅛	$1.02½	1.58⅝
Corn, 3 yellow	1.04⅛	1.02⅜	1.22⅝
Oats, 2 white	.46½	.47½	.64
Flour	5.20	5.35	8.00
Beef, family	23.50	33.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1040	.1025	.1255
Cotton, mid up	.1240	.1280	.1920
Zinc	.0475	.0440	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2965	.2955	.4585
Rubber	.1075	.1087½	.2100
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

CALLS BONDS

The Berwick Water Company of Berwick, Pa., has called for redemption Sept. 1 of all its outstanding general mortgage 5 per cent bonds due Sept. 1, 1944.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12.30
2 Ainsworth	23	22⅝	22⅜
1 Am Br Boy Fd	8½	8½	8½
1 Am Cities P&L B	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
9 Am Cyan B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Am&Fgn Pw war	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
30 Am Gas & El	136	134	134
8 Am Invest B	9⅛	9	9
1 Am Lt&Trac new	61	61	61
5 Am Maracaibo	2¼	2¼	2¼
51 Am Sup Power	23⅝	23½	23½
11 Am Ut & G B vtc (.40)	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4 Am Yvette	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Anglo Chi C Nit	¾	¾	¾
8 Appalach Gas	9½	9⅛	9⅜
3 Ark Nat Gas	10	10	10
13 Ark Nat Gas A	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1 Asso Gas & El	35	35	35
10 Asso G&El A (2.40G)	32⅛	31¾	31¾
12 Asso G&E deb rts	6	5½	5½
B			
†50 Babcock & Wil (9G)	124½	124½	124½
15 Bahia Corp	5⅞	5¼	5¼
3 Bliss E W (1)	19	18¼	18¼
3 Blue Ridge	9	9	9
10 Blue Ridge cvt pf (3R)	41	40	40
3 Braz Tr & Lt (2)	37½	37⅜	37⅜
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 CAM Co vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
9 Can Marc Wireless	4⅜	4½	4½
1 Carnation Co	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Central At States	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Cent Hud G&E vtc	24½	24½	24½
2 Cent Pub Serv A

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VINES DEFEATS R. N. WILLIAMS 2D

F. T. Hunter, Sidney Wood and C. S. Sutter Advance at Seabright

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—H. Ellsworth Vines hurdled another obstacle, and a very formidable one, toward the goal of membership on the Davis Cup teams of future years, when the Pasadena (Calif.) youth defeated Richard Norris Williams 2d of Wayne, Pa., to enter the semifinal round of the annual Seabright invitation tennis tournament July 30. Williams is one of the craftiest players who ever took part in international play, and used every trick he possesses, and they are many, to throw the 18-year-old Californian off his game, and test of his ability, in the match. But Vines, though he dropped the second set to the veteran who was playing in this tourney before Vines was born and ranked second 18 years ago to the first Californian to invade eastern tennis, Maurice E. McLaughlin, held his own, and came through victor in the third set to take the match at 6—0, 4—6, 6—2. Incidentally, Williams was runnerup to John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., last year in this event.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., who has followed up his eastern training by his uncle, Watson M. Washburn, during his California winters for the last three years, was another young victor July 30 by a straight-set victory over David N. Jones, another likely comer, after a hard battle, 7—5, 7—5. The other semifinalists are Francis T. Hunter, who will strive to reverse the finals of the Metropolitan championships last week when he meets Vines, and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, the intercollegiate champion, who will oppose Wood.

Upsets in Women's Play

Boston suffered badly in the play of the ladies' singles, when both Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill were defeated, leaving three Californians and Miss Virginia Hilleary, of Philadelphia, as survivors. Miss Hilleary was responsible for the elimination of Miss Palfrey, after a terrific struggle, scored at 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, while Miss Morrill also put up a vigorous struggle, only to be defeated by Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, the former Anna McCune, of Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 6—8, 6—3. The winners meet July 31, as will Miss Edith A. Cross and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, who is playing much better tennis this summer than in her previous Seabright appearances.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish Davis Cup player and champion of Canada, though aided by the play of Francis T. Hunter, was unable to survive the second round of the men's doubles, when Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., defeated the pair in straight sets, 7—5, 6—1. The winners will encounter the new eastern sectional champions, Vines and Keith E. Gledhill, while the intercollegiate champions, Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon of New Orleans, will oppose Williams and J. Gilbert Hall in the other semifinal.

Hard Struggle

Vines and Gledhill had a hard struggle to eliminate the Boston team, former junior stars, Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., in a three-set match which required extra games in the final set, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Ladies' Singles

Third Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, 8—6, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 7—5, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 7—5, 7—5.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, won from Dean Mathey and H. C. Brunie, New York, by default.

R. N. Williams 2d, Wayne, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, defeated Ted Burwell, Charlotte, and Donald H. Cram, Nashville, 6—4, 18—16.

F. X. Shields and S. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, and G. L. Rogers, Ireland, 7—5, 6—1.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

World Title Won by Uruguayans Again

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay won world supremacy in soccer football for the third time on July 30, defeating Argentina, 4 to 2, in the final of the international tournament here after trailing, 1 to 2, at the end of the first half.

The Uruguayans, winners of the Olympic titles in 1924 and 1928, again proved their right to championship recognition by emerging victorious in this newly established competition, in which 13 teams, representing countries of Europe, North and South and Central America, have been competing since July 13.

A crowd of 70,000 excited spectators, mainly Uruguayans and Argentinians, saw the home team come from behind in an irresistible second period attack that scored three goals and turned defeat into victory. Argentina, conqueror of the United States entry last week, was powerless to stem the tide.

MEDALIST WINS FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa. — The medalist came through to win the Wolf Hollow invitation golf tournament here July 30 in the person of Mary J. Stuart of Fox Hill Country Club of Pittston. He defeated Albert B. Brodbeck of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, 5 and 4.

PORTLAND PLAYER SOLD

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Thomas L. Turner, president of the Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast League, has announced the sale of Homer Summa, outfielder, to the Philadelphia Athletics. Portland will get Roger Cramer, Philadelphia outfielder, and an unnamed amount of cash, Turner said. Transfer of the players will be made at once.

BY-PLAYS

SPORTS GAINING IN SOUTH AMERICA

URUGUAY and Argentina played a soccer football game at Montevideo, July 30, for the championship of the world, and it is interesting to note that the game furnished a demand for tickets that would rival a Harvard-Yale, Notre Dame-Army or California-Stanford college football game in the United States. Seventy thousand spectators are reported to have been in attendance, and that there were not more was said to be due to the fact that no more tickets could be had and the steamship facilities from Buenos Aires were not large enough to accommodate all the Argentine fans who wanted to attend.

South American countries have been slower than some others in taking up sporting activities; but it is very evident that they are going to follow them more in years to come. That they are able to turn out teams worthy of playing in international competition is clearly shown by the fine Argentina pony polo team which visited England and the United States and captured the championship honors from those two great polo centers in 1922. Uruguay also has shown that it can produce a soccer football team worthy of meeting any nations, as evidenced by the fact that it has won the world soccer championship three times.

Conditions in South America may not be as conducive to international sporting competition as they are in some other countries, but it is very evident that athletics will, as time goes on, play a more and more active part in the affairs of the nations of that continent, and it may be expected that more and more of the world's athletic honors will follow the soccer and polo titles to that continent, all of which is sure to mean a more friendly relationship between the nations of the world.

* * *

WESTERN LEAGUE LIKES NIGHT BASEBALL

It appears that somebody guessed right when he figured that more fans would turn out to baseball games if the fields could be illuminated so that play could be held at night. Lighting engineers removed the doubt about playing conditions, both for the player and the spectators, and now the fans in the Western League territory have confirmed the guess that they would turn out better at night. The league president, Dale Gear, reports that attendance has doubled at Des Moines and Omaha with night games, and now Oklahoma City and Topeka are following with lighted parks. After an innovation of this kind becomes successful, it is hard to realize it might have gone the other way, and that the promoters of the scheme never were certain whether they were throwing their money away or making a sensible investment. As usual, the sensible thing looks obvious after it is done.

* * *

INCREASE THE PACE OF BASEBALL GAMES

Baseball games should be speeded up, should be given more pace and élan, should produce an impression of filled-up instead of stretched-out hours. "Something doing all the time," the slogan of the circus sideshow ballyhoo, should be adopted by the baseball amusement purveyors.

Especially in the minor leagues in those cities where games are being played at night is there need for a time foreshortening. These games don't start till 8:30 p. m. or later, and it is often midnight before the fans get home. An hour and a half to two hours should be plenty.

Of course, there are unavoidable delays in a baseball game. This is one reason why avoidable delays should by all means be reduced. For example, changing pitchers takes time, and when many pitchers are used, a game is sure to drag out. There are delays connected with such changes which could be dispensed with, such as a pitcher, called from limbering practice to the mound, walking leisurely back to the bench to get a drink of water before taking up his task.

Other delays include allowing pitchers seven, eight and nine practice balls before they start delivery to a batter, and the time spent soiling every new ball that comes in, when it might be pre-soiled by any management taking thought for the time of its customers.

If baseball is to hold its fascination for the public as an entertainment and not a display of "soldiering" or slow-motion pictures, something will have to be done about filling the fans' time with action and making it snappy.

ROBINS ADD ONE GAME TO MARGIN

Take Two From Phillies as Cubs Are Idle—Giants and Pirates Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	60	38	.612
Chicago	58	41	.586
New York	54	44	.551
St. Louis	48	48	.500
Pittsburgh	47	49	.490
Boston	45	52	.464
Cincinnati	44	52	.458
Philadelphia	31	63	.330

RESULTS JULY 30

New York 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Time out is costly in this race for the National League pennant. The Chicago Cubs had the first of two days off July 30, but during that brief rest spell the Brooklyn Robins, in first place, just gained one full game more over the Cubs and now lead by 2½ games. It may be that the Robins will extend that lead to three games before the Cubs are in action again.

When the Robins took both games of a double-header from the Phillies July 30, it made their fifth successive win from this same club and the losers have lost their last 11-straight games. The scores were, 9 to 5 and 9 to 4. Brooklyn batters made 31 hits in the two games for a total of 48 bases, including home runs in the second game by Glenn Wright and Harvey Hendrick. Frank O'Doul hit the only home run for the Phillies.

Other oddities in these two games were that Watson Clark, relief pitcher for the Robins in the eighth inning of the first game, went back to the box in the second and won; despite losing, the Phillies used only three pitchers, two in the first game and one in the second; Johnny Frederick, Robin center fielder and leader in the number of two-base hits last year, hit four in these two games to tie Chuck Klein and Frank O'Doul, for the lead with 33.

Another real battle took place between the Boston Braves and the Giants at the Polo Ground, with the Giants winning, 5 to 2, but only with a hard struggle all the way. After having hit the ball all over the lot the past few days against the Phillies it was quite a change for the home batters to be subdued by high-grade pitching. Fitzsimmons pitched great ball for the Giants, and then won his own game with a home run in the eighth inning with two on base. He, and Eddie Marshall, subbing for Travis Jackson at shortstop, divided seven of the teams' 12 hits between them. This same Fitzsimmons had other figures in the box score besides those of pitching and hitting for he fielded five of the Braves' hits for five assists.

One run in the second inning proved important to the Pirates in their 6 to 5 victory against the St. Louis Cardinals, for the visitors scored five runs in the closing innings and the Pirates did likewise, making the early run the margin. Dick Batell, Pittsburgh shortstop, was the leading hitter of the game, with two singles and a double. He drove in the tying and winning runs. Fisher of the Cardinals hit a home run with one on base. It was a hard game for Haines to lose because he had held the Pirates to three hits up to the seventh inning. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	17	2
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Moss, Clark and Lopez; Willoughby, H. Elliott and McCurdy. Winning pitcher—Moss. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Clarke, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 57m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3—	9	14	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—	4	9	0

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Collins and Davis. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Clarke. Time—1h. 54m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	x—	5	12	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	2	8	3

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Smith and Spohrer. Umpires—Rigler, McGrew and Jorda. Time—1h. 55m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	x—	6	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0—	5	9	2

Batteries—Brame and Bool; Haines and Wilson. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 42m.

Whites Win Again in Test Polo Match

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.—The Whites, as the team which contains most of the favorites to represent the United States in the international polo matches with Great Britain in September, is styled, hurdled another obstacle in the course of its preparation for the Westchester Cup series at Meadow Brook, when it loaned one of its members, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., to the opposition for the game July 30, at the Piping Rock Club, here, and gave the opposition several other strong candidates for the event to back him up, in the persons of H. W. Williams, and J. C. Rathborne, yet emerged victor by a score of 15 to 5, in actual goals scored, or 15 to 11, including the official handicap. The losers also enjoyed the additional advantage of poorer ponies under Eric C. Pedley, and an off day, with many misses, by Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr.

In spite of these helps, the Reds were unable to maintain their lead beyond the fourth chukker, and were also unable to halt the scoring skill of Pedley to any great extent, as the Californian scored more than half of his team's total, playing at No. 1 as well as he had shown at No. 2 July 26.

The two additions to the opposition—Williams, the Texan, and Lieutenant McDowell Jones, No. 1 of the newly crowned junior champions—both played fine polo, and against any team less strong than the Whites, might have turned the scale; but the defense play of Hitchcock and F. W. C. Guest, coupled with the careful position play of Pedley, and late in the game of J. P. Mills, allowed the officer, who scored 25 goals in the four games of the junior championship, to make only 2. Rathborne played good defense, and but for the skill of Hitchcock, might make the team. As it is, he is likely to be the relief man on defense. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL TEST MATCH

WHITE	RED
No. 1—E. C. Pedley	Lieut. McD. Jones
2—J. P. Mills	E. J. Boeseke Jr.
3—T. Hitchcock Jr.	J. C. Rathborne
Back—F. W. C. Guest	H. W. Williams

Score—Whites 15, Reds 11. Goals—Pedley 8, Hitchcock 4, Mills 3, for Whites; handicap 6, Jones 2, Boeseke, Rathborne, Williams, for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

BUFFALO LAWN BOWLERS WIN

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The famous California lawn bowlers of Pasadena, warm favorites for the International Trophy, chief competition of the tournament in progress here, met with defeat in the final match July 30 at the hands of the Buffalo Rink, skipped by John M. Boyce, 22 to 11. Melvin Hooper skipped the losing quartet. The International Trophy is the donation of Dr. Stewart Reed of Hartford, Conn. Buffalo now holds two legs on it, having won it in 1926.

KAREL KOZELUH SAILS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh, world's professional tennis champion, July 30 left for the United States, where he will engage in matches to defend his title.

ATHLETICS GAIN OVER SENATORS

Defeat Latter, 7-4, in Opener—Yankees Nearer Second by Double Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	68	34	.667
Washington	59	39	.602
New York	58	43	.574
Cleveland	52	50	.510
Detroit	48	55	.466
Chicago	41	58	.414
St. Louis	42	60	.412
Boston	35	64	.354

RESULTS JULY 30

New York 8, Boston 2.
New York 10, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1.

Although the President and Mrs. Hoover, with Cabinet officers, attended the game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Washington Senators at Washington, the home team was unable to win. By the victory the Athletics went one more full game in the lead, and now have a margin of seven games over the second-place Senators.

Connie Mack called upon Bob Grove, brilliant lefthander and leading pitcher of the A's, to work the game, and his selection was justified, for Grove kept Washington hits quite well scattered, despite the fact that the Senators did make 10 of them. There were four doubles and three triples hit in the game, and all the doubles were hit by the Senators and all the triples by the A's. Alvin Crowder started in the box for the Washingtons, but was unsteady and forced out during the fifth inning, when the Athletics made four runs.

New York Yankees picked up a game and a half on the second-place Senators, and are now only 2½ games behind after winning both contests of the double-header in Boston against the Red Sox. The scores were 8 to 2 and 10 to 1. The Yankees did not have an easy triumph in the first game, for six of their eight runs did not come until the tenth inning. Milt Gaston had pitched right along with Herb Pennock until Gehrig dropped the ball over the high left-field fence with two men on base for three runs in the tenth. Harry Rice followed in the same inning with a home run. The second game was more in favor of the Yankees, for they established a lead of 5 to 1 by the seventh inning, and added five more in the closing innings.

Some capable relief pitching by Earl Whitehill brought victory to the Detroit Tigers in their game with the Cleveland Indians. The score was 6 to 5. Whitehill struck out Jablonowski, who was pinch hitting in the seventh, and ended an Indian rally that had reached three runs. Then he struck out Morgan and Hodapp after Porter had doubled in the eighth. Many of the Cleveland hits were wasted and 12 men were left on bases.

St. Louis opened up the series with the Chicago White Sox, at Chicago, by winning both games of their double-header by scores of 3 to 2 and 6 to 1. Seven errors by the White Sox resulted in the Browns scoring their three runs, for they did not earn a single run in the opener. In the second game, however, the Browns clearly earned their win with 13 hits, including six doubles, a triple, and a home run. While the Browns were hitting hard and often, George Blaeholder kept the White Sox in check. Ted Gullic hit the home run for the Browns. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0—	7	10	1
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—	4	10	3

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Crowder, Marberry, Liska, Brown and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8—	8	14	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Pennock and Dickey; Gaston and Berry. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	2—	10	14	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	8	4

Batteries—Pipgras and Dickey; Russell, Smith and Heving. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—	6	9	4
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	5	14	2

Batteries—Hoyt, Whitehill and Hayworth; Harder, Miller, Jablonowski and L. Sewell. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 18m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	8	0
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	8	7

Batteries—Stewart and Manion; Faber, Walsh and Tate. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 9m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	6	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	8	0

Batteries—Blaeholder and Manion; Caraway, Henry and Tate. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Campbell. Time—1h. 47m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	11	5	.688
Hollywood	11	5	.688
Los Angeles	9	7	.563
Oakland	8	8	.500
San Francisco	8	8	.500
Sacramento	7	9	.438
Portland	5	11	.313
Seattle	5	11	.313

RESULTS JULY 30

Hollywood 7, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 2.
Seattle 4, Missions 3.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	68	40	.630
Baltimore	65	46	.586
Toronto	61	50	.550
Montreal	58	50	.537
Buffalo	51	57	.472
Newark	47	60	.439
Jersey City	45	64	.413
Reading	40	68	.370

RESULTS JULY 30

Reading 4, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 17, Newark 12.
Newark 8, Baltimore 5.

CROSSLEY WINS JUNIOR MEDAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WAVERLEY, Mass.—Wilfred Crossley of the Norfolk Golf Club won the Massachusetts State junior qualifying round gold medal at the Belmont Spring Country Club, July 30, with a card of 72. Of the 190 players who turned in cards, only three bettered 80.

BOWEN WINS TWO RACES

OSLO (AP)—R. F. Bowen, Pittsburgh star, won two events in the track and field meet here July 30, taking the 100 meters in 10.1s. and setting a new record of 48s. for the 400 meters. The old meet record for the distance was 49.2s.

Out for Test Cricket Match

Topical

Miss J. Partridge and Miss S. M. Anderson Going to Bat for the South Team.

Northern Women Defeat the South in Test Cricket Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—None of your under-arm bowling, your short pitches, your fielders placed in positions convenient to a relay method of conveying the ball from the boundary to the wicket!

The young women who held the field at Beckenham in the North vs. South cricket match, astonished the spectators by the rapidity with which they had picked up all the tricks of the profession and calmly brought them into play in face of a crowd which, coming to criticize, remained to watch the pleasure the exhibition of how stumps may be spread-eagled by straight throws aimed from nothing short of 50 yards, and boundaries saved by sheer brilliance of fielding.

Bowling—over-arm bowling, of course—was of a high order; one of the Northerners, Miss Edge, of Bourneville, dismissing six Southerners for 34 runs; while batting honors went to Miss K. Doman of Leeds, with a score of 58, not out, and to Miss Amy Bull, the Southern captain, who thrilled the crowd by hitting no fewer than 10 4's in a bright innings of just over half an hour.

Even the rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of the players, who carried on during a heavy shower until, their clothes almost wet through, an adjournment was insisted upon by their captains. Neither was a word of complaint heard when, in very bad light and a wicket that left a good deal to be desired, they came out again to continue play.

It was a real all-woman affair. Young women wearing the bright green colors of the Women's Cricket Association, took the gate money, sold the programs and kept the score boards in perfect order; and crowds of still younger women, not yet escaped from the limits of the schoolroom, watched with keenest appreciation the way that cricket should be played by a couple of first-rate teams, picked from the finest women exponents of the game in all England.

At the close of play the scores read: South 106. North 176 for 9 wickets.

Cushion Caroms to Be Revived

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Cushion carom billiards is to be revived with what is expected to prove the largest field ever entered in a cue championship tournament, it is announced here by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. The tournament is to be held in New York City in the fall.

Thirty years have elapsed since this style of billiards gave way to the balkline game. It is declared to offer more difficult shots than balkline, which is played ball-to-ball mostly, as cushion caroms reqtire the cue ball to visit a cushion between contacts with the object balls. Bank shots are permitted, but the cushion must play a part in every shot. Whereas in balkline a player with a delicate nurse can run up strings of 200 and 300 points sometimes without having a difficult problem to solve, the hard problems in cushion caroms come about every tenth shot even with the best. The record run is 89 caroms.

The return of this game, once the favorite of the masters, is expected to bring back into the spotlight many of the celebrities of 20 or more years ago. Maurice Daly of New York, at the age of 81, feels that he has a chance, and was the first to send in his entry. He is a former cushion carom champion, and his comment was that "at this style of billiards we old-timers have an even chance against the boys today."

George Slosson of Boston, now 76, a former world's champion at balkline and a famous carom player 30 years ago, most likely will be in the field. Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis, who for years has been advocating a revival of cushion caroms, should be heard from. Peterson, recognized not only as the world's greatest fancy-shot player, but as one of the leading authorities on billiards, has stated he wished to be considered a candidate for world's cushion carom honors.

"It's the game that will do much to bring back the old players who are not good enough to meet the balkline stars," said Peterson. "I feel that I have a great chance at cushion caroms and I know the other players feel the same way. It is my contention that cushion caroms will go over big in the next tournament and that the results will prove so surprisingly popular that some day cushion caroms will be selected as the game for the champions.

"There are still three remaining veterans of the days of billiards of 50 years ago when cushion caroms was played by all the stars at billiards. Those players are Daly, the great cushion carom player of his day, Slosson, and William F. Hatley of Duluth, Minn. I venture to say that any of the above mentioned experts can give a good account of themselves against masters like Schaefer, Hoppe, Cochran and the other balkline leaders at the cushion carom game. Cushion caroms is somewhat of an uncertain game and the possibilities of bringing together professionals and amateurs in an open event are excellent."

With at least 10 old timers and the same number of the leading players of today entered, it might necessitate two preliminary tournaments to select eight players for the championship round.

In addition to the old timers already named there will be among the modern stars such players as Schaefer, Hoppe, Cochran, Hagenlacher, Horemans, Conti, Matsuyama, Fugiwara, McAndless and Hammer. And among the veterans the name of Albert Cutler cannot be omitted.

'Miniature Golf' Not Golf in Eyes of Law

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, D. C.

PLAYING 'miniature golf" may be a mild form of the old Scottish pastime to some, but to Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court the game is not "golf" nor even a "kindred" sport.

Justice Wheat so ruled July 30 in ordering that a prospective owner of one of the tiny courses should pay a licensing fee of $100 a year rather than the $5 a day fee charged golf courses here.

A sports writer was the only witness before the court. He expressed substantially the same views as those of Justice Wheat.

TOMMY ARMOUR WINS PLAYOFF

Defeats Diegel in Canadian Open Golf Tourney at Hamilton, Ont.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont. — Thomas D. Armour of the Orchard Lake Country Club, Orchard Lake, Mich, 1927 Canadian and United States open champion, captured the 1930 Canadian open title here on July 30 when he defeated Leonard H. Diegel, Agua Caliente, Mex., titleholder for the last two years and winner in 1924 and 1925 also, by three strokes, the totals being 138 and 141. This was the second playoff in the history of the Canadian open, Armour, then an amateur, being beaten by Douglas Edgar and Charlie Murray in Ottawa in 1920.

The margin of three strokes in the playoff was the same as that by which Diegel finished in front of Armour in last year's championship and the two merely changed places. On the day's play the better golfer won, Diegel being slightly wild with his tee shots, but the three-stroke margin was secured on one hole, the eleventh in the afternoon round. On this hole, with the players tied with 106 strokes each for 28 holes, Diegel skied his tee shot to the left and it lodged among trees and bushes. He had to play two shots from a kneeling position to get into the open and finally holed out with a 7 against Armour's par 4. Of the remaining seven holes five were halved, Diegel regaining a stroke at the fifteenth and losing it again at the sixteenth.

The playoff was a close one, 24 of the 36 holes being played in like figures. Diegel's putting was better than that of Armour, who appeared to be afraid to hit his approach putts. The cards:

Armour, out	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	4—	35
Diegel, out	5	4	3	5	4	2	4	3	4—	34
Armour, in	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—	34—69
Diegel, in	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4—	35—69
Armour, out	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4—	33
Diegel, out	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	3—	33
Armour, in	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	5	4—	36—69—138
Diegel, in	4	7	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—	39—72—141

QUEST TO RACE FOR CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Quest, a fife-designed Scotch-Canadian boat, built at Oakville, has been chosen to represent Canada in the race for the Canada Cup. Norman Gooderham will skip the Canadian boat against the Thisbe, United States defender. The series of the races for the cup will take place off Rochester, N. Y., during the week of Aug. 11. It will be a series of three out of five races. The United States has held the Canada Cup for 23 years. The Quest was built by a Royal Canadian Yacht Club syndicate.

ALEXANDER WINS SHOOT

RANDOLPH, Vt. (AP)—M. P. Alexander of Rutland won the state trap shooting championship here July 30 with 190 out of 200. H. V. Moulton of Montpelier won the doubles with 41 out of 50, and J. A. Wellwood of Springfield took the handicap honors with 94 out of 100. The high run was scored by F. W. Flynn of New Haven, Conn., who shot 135 straight.

CANADIAN CHINESE WOULD BETTER STATUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Delegates are here from all parts of Canada for the fifth annual convention of the Chinese Nationalist League of Canada. Sixty-five branches are represented, with over 600 delegates. Subjects discussed included the bettering of the standard of citizenship of the Chinese in Canada, and the growing potentialities of trans-Pacific trade and relations.

Among the delegates are Li Tchuin, Consul-General at Ottawa; K. Y. Wong, M. A., a representative of the Chinese Nationalist Party, who is investigating conditions among the Chinese in Canada, and Y. C. Cheng, Minister of Education in a Chinese province here, for the purpose of investigating the Canadian educational system and its adaptability to China; and K. S. Lee, Chinese Commissioner to Canada and Cuba. E. C. Mark, editor of the Shing Wah Daily News, is one of the five chairmen of the convention, each alternating "in the chair."

WINTER SPORT PARK SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a winter resort playground in the hilly, woodland sections of Alley Park and Hillside Park between Flushing and Jamaica, Long Island, will be recommended by George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, to the Board of Estimate and to Albert Benninger, Park Commissioner, it became known on July 28.

The project, Mr. Harvey said, would include the construction of ski and toboggan slides and wide ice-skating rinks, which would give New York a winter sport center similar to those at Lake Placid, Montreal and Quebec. Although there are winter sport centers close to New York City already, he said, they are not available to a large portion of the population on account of their high cost.

ARCHITECTS TO STUDY COMMUNITY TRAITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Conserving and maintaining the individualities of communities, cities and regions will be the subject of intensive study during next winter and spring by the City and Regional Planning Committee of the American Institute of Architects, according to announcement made here on July 28.

Representatives of the American City Planning Institute, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Civic Association and the Better Homes in America Federation, will collaborate in the study and wide publicity will be given to their findings, the announcement said.

SIXTEEN CLUBS ENTER OARSMEN

United States Championships Draw Good Entry List

With 16 rowing clubs represented, the fifty-eighth annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States will open a two-day schedule of 13 championship events on the Charles River tomorrow afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. Six of the events will be held Friday and the remaining seven on Saturday.

Another feature of the regatta will be a parade of yachts for more than $300 in prizes. This will take place Friday evening. All owners of yachts are invited to take part in the parade, which is in charge of George H. Voter, chairman of the regatta committee. Four special races are to be held in addition to the championship events. The first of these will be a race for junior eight-oared shells, which is scheduled to start at 6:30 this evening. A ladies' singles scull race will be held tomorrow before the opening championship event. A cutter race for naval and coast guard crews will be held Friday following the last championship event and an intercity octuple sculls race Saturday after the final event of the program.

The battle for the championship titles promises to be a keen one and there is sure to be a new senior singles champion, as Kenneth B. Myers of the Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia has decided not to defend his title. The holders of the senior doubles—Emanuel J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore of the Bachelors Barge Club—are entered to defend their title. The race for the championship senior singles sculls on

ENGINEERS SEEK DINLESS SUBWAY FOR CHICAGO

$100,000,000 Project Calls for Cleanliness and Light

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To minimize the rattle and roar in the $100,000,000 subways system which Chicago voters have ordered the city administration to construct is announced as an objective of Maj. R. F. Kelker Jr., chief engineer. He says this is perhaps the first serious effort to give passengers in underground transportation a comparatively dinless journey.

"Clean, light and sanitary," have been designated as the requirements of the subway which is a part of the one-half billion dollar program for transportation improvement here. But to obtain these elements and at the same time reduce the tremendous noises was the problem taken up by the engineers in July. To bring into the picture an expert on acoustics, with sound measuring and recording machines has been found advisable in deciding on materials to be used.

Noise at Landings

Glazed tile, so often used in walls of subways, is regarded as one of the worst materials of all for producing noises, but one of the best for sanitary reasons, as it is easily flushed and cleaned. Most hard surfaces, such as glass, steel, tile, or hard-surface concrete, have little sound absorbing power.

Noise at the station landings can be reduced by sound-reducing material under the sides of the platform, it is thought. A ballasted crush stone has been considered the best material for the roadbed of the tracks as it gives an elastic cushion effect and absorbs noise. This cannot be used at the stations, however, because it would become so cluttered with rubbish.

This effort to reduce the roar in the new subway is in line with the city ordinance which was given public approval on July 1. It calls for "reasonable and practicable measures for the elimination or reduction of noise in the operation of the transit system."

Consolidate Lines

The entire transportation improvement program involves an expenditure of $565,000,000. Of this amount, $300,000,000 is new money, of which $200,000,000 is to be raised and spent by a consolidated transit company for improvement of the elevated and surface lines, and $100,000,000 to be raised and spent by the city for the subways.

Efforts have been made since the ordinance was passed to consolidate the elevated and surface lines. The firm of Halsey Stuart & Co. has been appointed consolidation manager to bring all the various interests and ownerships of the several properties making up the system into accord. This firm was also asked to be syndicate manager to raise $25,000,000 as the initial financing for the consolidated company.

The city council has authorized the surface and elevated lines to spend $12,000,000 on improvements and extensions prior to consolidation, this money to be regarded as part of the $65,000,000 in expenditures required within three years of the date of acceptance of the ordinance.

Meanwhile, plans for the subway system have progressed. A force of 30 engineers, draftsmen and surveyors have been working on the plans for the first unit which will extend about three miles through the business district and will necessitate the building of a new bridge over the Chicago River before the subway can be bored beneath. Conferences were begun between representatives of the electric, gas and utilities companies and of the city, in regard to removal of pipes, wires, vaults, and other property preparatory to digging the subway.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 5

Vocal Ensembles

Pacific National Singers (NBC Pacific). Octet. 8:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7:00.

Eddie Younger's Mountaineers (WJZ Chain). More hill billy singing, featuring the Gaunt Brothers. 8:30.

Transoceanic

Tidworth Tattoo (WEAF—T). Military ceremony rebroadcast from England. 6.

Recitals

Erva Giles, soprano; string trio (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO, KTAR). Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain" played by the Misses Ashley and Fealy. 9.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields assisted by the Piano Twins. 7:20.

"Motley Musketeers" (CBS—T). Male trio. 8:45.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Mixed quartet. 7:45.

Dramatic Sketches

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Fepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). Another New England story. 7:30.

"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). The humorous adventures of a pair of bell boys. 8:45.

"In a Garden" (Graybar—CBS—T). "Mr. and Mrs." on the farm. 10.

"Cuddles and Monty" (WEAF Chain). The candy store girl and the scion of a wealthy family. 10:15.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of radiocasting modes and manners. 10:30.

"Gems of the Drama" (NBC—KGO—KOA). The National Players offer version of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." 10.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man's choice of news items. 8:30.

Orchestral

New World Symphony (CBS). Barcarolle from Tchaikovsky's "The Seasons" and other classics. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor (WOR). British musician directing Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Verdi's Requiem. 8:30.

Eveready Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor. 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

The Cosmopolitans (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KFSD, KTAR). Classics directed by Joseph Hornik. 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Josef Pasternack's orchestra and A. Atwater Kent. (WEAF—T). Mr. Kent personally demonstrates his latest set to 87 conventions of dealers—hoping that general public will also listen. 7.

Savino Tone Pictures (CBS—T). Large orchestra and mixed chorus. 9:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Salute to Coke Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Westinghouse Band. 10.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Selections from "The Bohemian Girl." 10:15. Harry Richman; Ann Toback; orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). 10:30.

Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Walter Beban's orchestra and Irving Kennedy, tenor, playing and singing in San Francisco. 4.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 7:30.

Julia Sanderson; Frank Crummit; guitar ensemble (CBS). 8.

Wayne King's orchestra; Servicemen, male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). From Chicago. 8.

Vee Lawnhurst, pianist and singer; tenor; 'cellist; orchestra (Johnson—WJZ Chain). 9.

Wonder Bakers' Trio; Singing Violins; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). Old favorites and new numbers that hope to enter the same class sometime. 9:30.

Vincent Lopez' Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF—T). 11.

NAVY TO CARRY TALKIE MOVIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sailors of the United States Navy will get their "talkies" afloat as well as on shore by the time the next winter cruise begins.

Difficult problems encountered on ships have caused the long delay in adopting the modern forms of moving picture entertainment by the navy. New equipment had to be devised and work on it has been speeded up, so the navy expects to let contracts in August. Approximately $500,000 will be spent for the new machinery.

Before the "talkies" became so popular the 600 silent pictures produced annually were ample for the navy to make its selection. Now the silent production has fallen, so only 60 will be available this year. The sound picture equipment will go on 200 ships.

NORTH CAROLINIANS TO STIMULATE TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A campaign to stimulate industry in North Carolina through the processes of education has been launched by the State Department of Conservation and Development, it was announced here by Col. J. W. Harrelson, director. A special effort will be made to familiarize North Carolinians with the articles manufactured within the State and thereby encourage further diversification.

Merchants throughout the State will be called upon to display North Carolina-made products, and manufacturers and distributors will also be requested to aid in the campaign. North Carolina's manufactured products, which already cover a wide range, are valued at approximately $1,250,000 annually.

INTERNATIONAL LAW MEETING PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Some of the most important problems of practical international law will be discussed at the meeting of the International Law Association here Sept. 2 to 9, according to announcement made by Arthur H. Kuhn, vice-president of the American group.

Among the questions are some that affect not only the relations of states, but the interests of private individuals. The draft of a convention on the rights and duties of belligerents with regard to neutral property at sea, which has been drawn up by a committee headed by Judge Thorvald Boye of the Supreme Court of Norway, will be presented at the convention. Also, a proposed treaty on neutrality in land warfare.

LANE BRYANT, INC.

Lane Bryant, Inc. (including Coward Shoe and Rite Corset Co., Inc., from Jan. 1, 1930), reports for the year ended May 31 net of $632,616 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.99 a share on 134,953 shares of no-par common, compared with $776,626 or $4.94 a share in the preceding year, based on the same number of common shares. Sales for the year ended May 31 were $17,146,911, compared with $14,255,402 in the preceding year.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

Inland Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $2,620,300 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.18 a share on 1,200,000 shares, compared with $2,721,318 or $2.25 a share in the preceding quarter and $3,126,909 or $2.60 a share in the June quarter of 1929. For the six months ended June 30 net was $5,341,618, equal to $4.45 a share, compared with $6,134,151 or $5.11 a share in the first half of 1929.

INTERNATIONAL SUPERPOWER

International Superpower Corporation as of June 30, shows total assets, including securities held, of $11,509,124. Of this total $585,076 was cash and the remainder securities. Based on closing prices of securities held June 30, the company states liquidating value of its outstanding shares aggregated $43.34 a share, an appreciation of $2.76 over Dec. 31, 1929. On July 26, last, asset value per share is reported as $46.10.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Preliminary report of Interborough Rapid Transit Co. for the year ended June 30 shows net loss of $2,155,077 after interest, taxes and Manhattan Railway dividends, compared with net of $3,007,900 or $8.59 a share on 350,000 shares in the previous year. June deficit was $218,727 after above charges, compared with a deficit of $48,761 in June, 1929.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies net of $1,262,043 for the five months ended May 31 is equal after allowing for dividend requirements on the 5 per cent noncumulative preferred to $4.89 a share on 199,512 no-par common shares, compared with $1,765,389, or $7.41, in the like period of 1929. May net income was $20,207, compared with $100,198 in May, 1929.

MESTA MACHINE GAIN

Mesta Machine Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,271,000 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $2.03 a share on the 600,000 shares (par $5) of common, compared with $934,120, or $1.46 a common share, in the first half of 1929.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK—The New York Cotton Exchange membership of James C. Cunningham has been sold to W. R. Craig for another for $20,000, an increase of $2000 over the previous sale.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE CO.

Electric Auto-Lite Company will add 1000 workers to the 3200 employed at present in its Toledo plant on Aug. 4, Frank H. Landwehr, secretary, states.

June Rail Profit Less Unfavorable Compared With the Like 1928 Period

NEW YORK—On the basis of earnings to date, net operating income for all Class I roads in June approximated $69,200,000, compared with actual net in June last year of $105,946,086 and $85,992,042 in 1928.

Gross in June, according to reports already received, was about $446,000,000, compared with actual June, 1929, gross of $531,732,908 and June, 1928, gross of $503,156,937.

The relative comparison with results for June, 1929, is considerably distorted due to the fact that many roads included back mail pay awards in that month last year. For example, Atchison included $2,493,193 back mail pay in June, 1929, Southern Railway System Lines around $2,000,000, while many roads began taking in part of this nonrecurring income in June and spreading the balance during subsequent months.

The following table compares monthly results the last three years with the per cent of change of 1930 from the two preceding years:

	1930	1929	1928	% decrease 1930 from 1929	% decrease 1930 from 1928
January gross	$451,190,494	$487,462,520	$458,208,797	7.4	1.5
N. O. I.	55,474,415	77,175,939	56,562,282	2.2	1.9
February gross	427,940,570	476,155,913	456,844,227	10.1	6.3
N. O. I.	59,452,011	84,723,649	69,823,085	29.8	14.9
March gross	452,716,554	517,563,318	506,998,452	12.5	10.5
N. O. I.	61,074,228	97,494,527	90,876,038	37.3	32.8
April gross	451,293,158	514,700,445	475,054,695	16.2	2.9
N. O. I.	62,271,581	94,168,377	70,617,893	33.9	11.8
May gross	463,130,808	538,608,395	511,511,969	14.0	9.5
N. O. I.	69,173,723	103,577,559	88,221,667	33.2	21.6
5 months gross	2,246,434,270	2,534,928,165	2,408,273,320	11.4	6.7
N. O. I.	397,659,643	457,017,244	376,299,980	32.7	18.2
June gross	*446,000,000	531,732,908	503,156,937	16.1	11.3
N. O. I.	*69,200,000	105,916,086	85,992,042	31.6	19.5

*Estimated.

CASH REGISTER INCOME LOWER

Disappointing Sales Abroad Factor in Decline—New Models an Expense

Earnings of $773,465 of the National Cash Register Co. for the three months ended June 30 proved more disappointing than had been expected, a month ago the outlook favoring $1,000,000 and two months ago the trend pointing to as high as $1,300,000. Compared with the first quarter there was a decline in profits of $138,775 or 15 per cent, while the reduction from the second quarter a year ago was $1,813,395, or 70 per cent.

Applied directly to the 1,190,000 shares of class A stock, which is entitled to a preferential dividend of $3 a share, the balance for the second quarter was 65 cents a share, and for the half-year $1.41 a share. Thus the company failed to meet its dividend requirements for the quarter or for the half-year, and this failure explains the recent wage reduction of 10 per cent.

The world-wide depression in business is affecting National Cash Register more than the recession in the United States. Unsatisfactory as the aggregate American results are, there is some evidence that the falling-off is pursuing its usual sectional progress from New England, the Atlantic States, the Middle West, Southwest to the Pacific Coast, and that it is losing its intensity in the areas first affected.

But abroad, where the Dayton concern had hoped this year to sell as much as 60 per cent of its production, there has been a virtual collapse of sales of late weeks. Australia, New Zealand, South America, the Orient, Italy and Germany all show disappointing results.

Aggravating the situation as respects profits has been the additional expense of introducing new models, excess manufacturing charges on this account in the first half year totaling $750,000 or almost 45 per cent of net profits for the period. Times have not been auspicious, as well, for the promotion of the new Ellis Adding-Typewriter machine.

There is slim chance of substantial improvement in conditions throughout the third quarter. The fourth quarter, however, at least in the United States, may well bring a brace in sales.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Melville A. Brown, Richmond, Me.
Vernon E. Mitchell, Alameda, Calif.
Katherine R. Mitchell, Alameda, Calif.
Mrs. Rose Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sol Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Judith Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Sydonia Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Williams, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Hendrickson and Son, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
F. W. Hendrickson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Theodore Harvey, New York City.
Lewis L. Harvey, New York City.
Mrs. Leonard B. Bouton, St. Louis, Mo.
Leonard B. Bouton, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. I. F. Potter, Johnstown, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha King, Snoqualmie, Wash.
Mrs. J. E. Kay, Altoona, Pa.
J. E. Kay, Altoona, Pa.
Miss Margaret Kay, Altoona, Pa.
Joseph G. Steckenreiter, Newport, Ky.
W. A. Williams, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Eleanor A. Mathews, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Sara T. Ankeny, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Young, New York City.
Miss Sarah V. Hollingshead, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. C. Clifford Chaudron, St. Louis, Mo.
C. Clifford Chaudron, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Erma I. Landis, Oberlin, Pa.
Miss Edna A. Landis, Oberlin, Pa.
Mrs. Meyer Cohan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meyer Cohan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Pincus, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ferne A. Paxson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Laura Sickenberger, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elsie B. Ryder, Blue Point, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude S. Ryder, Blue Point, N. Y.
Grace Homan, New York City.
Mrs. Nellie J. Merrill, Detroit, Mich.
Ward E. Merrill, Detroit, Mich.
S. R. Nichols, Conshohocken, Pa.
Ella A. Nichols, Conshohocken, Pa.
Mrs. S. R. Nichols, Conshohocken, Pa.
Joseph T. Gerrity, Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. Lisette Rosenthal, Woodcliff, N. J.
Samuel Rosenthal, Woodcliff, N. J.
L. D. Castor Jr., Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Clarence B. Castor, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Leonard A. Brown, Foxboro, Mass.
Stella R. Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.
Dorothy M. Bub, Philadelphia, Pa.
Douglas Bub, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary R. Bub, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nell Bowlings, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. J. Bub, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. A. Young, Oakland, Calif.
Wilson R. Young, Oakland, Calif.
Victoria Plitnick, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Jean Roderick, Canton, O.
L. C. Roderick, Canton, O.
Mrs. C. T. Hammon, San Diego, Calif.
C. T. Hammon, San Diego, Calif.
Howard E. Stevenson, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Margaret L. Homer, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred E. Baker, Brookline, Mass.
Miss E. Louise Bowley, Somerville, Mass.
Richard W. Baker, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Ellen E. Cross, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Mary J. Sharpler, Wabash, Ind.
N. Virginia Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mabelle Clark, Roslindale, Mass.
Miss Jane A. Walter, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. J. C. Walter, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Louis Well, New York City.
Mrs. E. F. Chaplin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Demond, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Ena Demond, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. Hamer, New York City.
Miss M. Fairchild, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. G. Laick, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. L. G. Jonassan, Rosendale, N. Y.
Mrs. O. T. Jonasson, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. L. V. Jones, Denver, Colo.
Miss Edna G. Jones, Denver, Colo.
Miss Esther Hannevold, Chicago, Ill.

EAGLE PICHER LEAD LOSS

Eagle Picher Lead Company for the first six months of 1930 reports net loss of $836,413 after depreciation, depletion, etc., contrasting with net profit of $994,993, equal to 97 cents a common share, in the first half of 1929.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LISTS MARINE MIDLAND

NEW YORK—New York Stock Exchange has admitted to listing 5,616,001 shares of Marine Midland Corp. Trading will start today on the "Big Board." The corporation owns over 98 per cent of the capital stock of its constituent banks and trust companies, and is therefore strictly a bank holding company, not an investment trust.

Organized in September, 1929, by affiliates of Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and prominent New York financial interests, Marine Midland Corp. now has 16 constituent banking institutions, all located in New York State, with over 375,000 depositors. With its acquisition in March of this year of Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, formerly Fidelity Trust Co., it became the first holding company interested exclusively in group banking with bank located in New York City.

According to data submitted to Stock Exchange the combined deposits of constituent banks and trust companies, exclusive of holding company deposits, increased from $430,674,999, at the end of 1929, to $474,159,637 on June 30, 1930, an increase of over 10 per cent. Total resources of constituent banks and trust companies were $628,059,991 on June 30, 1930. In additional to its stock interest in these banks and trust companies, Marine Midland Corp. had $33,386,694 in cash on this date.

Marine Midland Corp. (holding company) and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30, 1930, net profit of $4,774,192 after expenses, taxes, reserves, etc., equivalent to 85 cents a share (par $10) on 5,616,001 shares of capital stock, including 69,969 shares issuable to acquire minority interests in constituent banks and trust companies.

Dividends on capital stock, only obligations of the corporation, were inaugurated at the rate of $1.20 annually with initial quarterly payment of 30 cents per share on Dec. 31, 1929. On June 30 there were over 21,000 stockholders.

LOOSE-WILES HAS GAIN IN EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 of $2,553,116, after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, but before appropriation for sinking fund requirements, compare with $2,333,682 for the like 12 months ended June 30, 1929. This is an interim statement, as the company's year ends Dec. 31. Despite the depression in business, the report reflects a sizable increase in earnings, and indicates Loose-Wiles has shared in additional profits common to food companies as a result of the slump in commodity prices.

While it has not expanded through the acquisition of new companies to the extent that National Biscuit has, it made substantial acquisitions in 1927, 1928 and 1929. It now has branches in more than 100 cities. All its plants are modern, and the one in Long Island City is one of the finest cracker plants in the world.

Loose-Wiles has outstanding $12,500,000 common of $25 par; $3,874,300 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $981,000 funded debt, including $300,000 assumed real estate mortgages. Dividends of $2.60 annually are paid on the common and two extras of 10 cents each were declared this year.

As of Dec. 31, last, current assets aggregated $9,059,017, of which $2,247,087 was cash and marketable securities. Current liabilities were $2,815,289, a ratio of better than 3 to 1.

CALUMET & HECLA INCOME DECREASES

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, operating profit before depreciation and depletion, of $416,640, equal to 20 cents a share on the 2,005,502 capital shares outstanding. These earnings compare, on the same basis, with $1.09 and 90 cents a share, respectively, in the June quarters of 1929 and 1928.

Operating profits for the six months ended June 30, 1930 amounted to $1,658,743, or 82 cents a share, compared with $2.20 a share for the first half of 1929 and $1.43 a share for the similar 1928 period. Net after charges for the six months totaled $573,948, or 28 cents a share. Such profits compare with $1.23 a share for the first half of last year and 52 cents a share for the initial six months of 1928.

DOMINION STORES, INC.

Dominion Stores, Ltd., reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $244,456 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 88 cents a share on the 277,715 no-par shares, compared with $268,724, or 98 cents a share on 272,250 shares in the first half of 1929. Sales for the first six months of 1930 were $12,296,797, compared with $12,145,142 in the first half of the previous year. Number of stores in operation on June 30, last, was 504, compared with 516 on June 30, 1929.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

Preliminary report of Third Avenue Railway System, including bus operations, for the year ended June 30, 1930, shows consolidated net loss of $199,460, after taxes and charges, including full interest on adjustment income 5 per cent bonds, compared with net loss of $286,333 in the preceding year. June net income was $45,077 after all charges, including adjustment bond interest, compared with net loss of $4714 in June, 1929.

SAVAGE ARMS CORP.

Savage Arms Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $52,662 after depreciation and reserves, compared with net of $266,337 or $1.48 a share on 174,948 shares of common in the first six months of 1929, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 4 per cent preferred.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-8, Fitchburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPITAL AND SERVICE

A successful business executive with 20 years' experience desires to change his present activity and is seeking the right opportunity to invest his services and capital in a substantial and absolutely sound business, preferably for expansion purposes; only one that merits the most careful investigation will be entertained and the highest references must be exchanged; strictly confidential. Address Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—French governess; state age, religion, references. 2810 Cascadia Avenue, Seattle.

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2708
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letter of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Agents for "Pecan Cake," made by an old southern recipe. JACK HORNER'S CORNER, 300 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3025-2979.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment at reduced rental, until expiration of lease, October 1st; 7 rooms, 4 baths, second floor, 1080 Beacon Street. Apply JANITOR or at Suite 1. Telephone Aspinwall 0079.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Well-furnished apartment, electric refrigerator; private house; block subway. Mansfield 2037. 621 East 29th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY — Furnished apartment wanted Central Park West, preferably between 58-72; 3 bedrooms, bath, large living room; September to June. C-94. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GARDEN ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE OSCAWANA, Peekskill P. O., N. Y., in the Putnam Co. hills, is an admirable place for your vacation or week-end; accommodates 40; modern rooms; good home cooking; weekly $22 and up.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Sealyham pups 6 months old; male $75, female $50. T. T. WILLIAMS Jr., 1573 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6925

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Antiques. Let us help you find the piece you desire. Eleven fur coats for sale. Phone 81. ROSA M. BLODGETTE, Rowley, Mass.

HAND-HOOKED SCENIC WALL RUGS
MRS. CHRISTINE B. BUCKMAN
Box 129, R. F. D., Old Hamburg, Lyme, Ct.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home. A complete service for your car. Transients welcomed.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.
338 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Watch for Socony Pumps.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

GOOD general cook to work under supervision of chef. Apply Superintendent, The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INTERIOR DECORATING—Young man, opportunity to learn the business thoroughly with a well known decorator in Boston. H-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATING—Salesman, opportunity to become connected with a well known decorator in Boston. G-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

IN BROOKLINE, MASS., housekeeper wanted in home of four adults; good cook, some housework. Write to D-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

YOUR REFURNISHING PROBLEM
Let me help you; no charge for services where order is given. MABEL KEENAN, Interior Decorator, 45 East 51st St., New York City. Tel. Wickersham 7791.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS

INDUSTRIAL EXPERT
Over 30 years' experience in industry; public utility and transportation a specialty; references given; may consult an attorney on legal matters. Why not consult an expert on industry? FRANK J. BUCKLEY, mail address Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

GRAHAM-PAIGE LOSS

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $391,480 after charges, compared with net loss of $489,480 in the preceding quarter and net of $818,070, equal after preferred dividend requirements on the 7 per cent first and second preferred to 51 cents a share on 1,442,783 no-par shares of common in the second quarter of 1929. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $880,960 after charges, contrasted with net of $1,341,711 or 80 cents a common share in the first six months of 1929.

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PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—House of 9 rooms, 23 West St., New London, Conn.; modern conveniences; overlooking town; must sell, easy terms. MISS CARRIE E. ROGERS.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE for sale; new colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; hot-water heat, oil burner; double garage, heated; on state highway to Cape. OWNER, P. O. Box 107, Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 807.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, 6-room house, all conveniences, at 426 Rockingham St.; owner leaving city, offering same at a bargain price of $8800 for quick sale; cost $11,000.

RESORTS

A DELIGHTFUL vacation, rest and recreation, SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., country estate near Asbury; moderate; booklet. VANHORN, Redbank 283.

EAST AURORA, N. Y.—Quiet farm home, good country food, restful surroundings, plenty of lawn and shade, electricity, bath; ideal for vacation; easy commuting distance from Buffalo. Call MRS. BLAKLY, East Aurora 173 F 3 or write Box 134, East Aurora, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 SEVENTH ST. Two large bedrooms in private home; permanent or transients. TELEPHONE 2878

N. Y. C.—Furnished room, small apartment; down town, East Side district; woman only; very reasonable; share kitchen and bathroom with one; all conveniences. Call MARSTON, Caledonia 2709.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large, cool room, separate lavatory; well furnished; $9. TRIGGS, 3E.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON—Room with view or looking on trees wanted by business woman; preferably where there are no other roomers; Christian Scientists preferred. G-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR — Light colored, 18 years' experience, careful; best references. Box D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FLORIST—Young married man, 10 years' experience; cut flowers, pot plants; good propagator; desires reliable firm or private estate. H. C. HOPKINS, Box 563, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, companion, governess or office worker; go anywhere. Phone Washington Heights 1609. Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS woman, thoroughly experienced in bakery, offers her service. Write REIMERS, 150 West 87th Street, New York City.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper for one or two ladies,

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

WETHERBEE & CONROY
Delicatessen
346 Main St. Ph. 347

CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
Come here for your Summer Time Furniture
Everything for the Porch, Lawn, or Shore Cottage
"The Store of Superior Service"
484-492 MAIN STREET

Welch's Grape Juice
PURE UNADULTERATED
Served at Our Fountain

NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES and CANDIES
366-370 MAIN STREET Phone 2454

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

"CANADA DRY"
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 MAIN ST.
Phones 713 & 714

NEW BRITAIN

BLEWS SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m. Waffles Served
Our own fresh fruit sherbets. Delicious fresh fruit drinks. Three decker toasted sandwiches. Salads.

Jackaway's Gift Shop
58 W. MAIN STREET Phone 1499
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
PEWTER DEPT

MORRO SHOE SERVICE
Incorporated
Shoe Repairing
89 WEST MAIN ST.

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST Telephone 1523
Main Office and Works 415 W MAIN ST Telephone 364
R. J. KLOBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMANS APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-7731, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is kept.
604 MALLEY BUILDING

JOHN BROWN, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

Interwoven Pat'd Instep Socks

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 3-5934

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
170 Chapel Street

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Sale of
Men's Exclusive Suits
These Suits were made expressly for J. Johnson & Sons with a Guarantee for Service.

Were $35	Were $50	Were $65
NOW	NOW	NOW
$26	$36	$46

Our five floors are abundant with great values
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIFE STORE"

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
August Fur Sale
Starts Friday, August First
Fur pieces are Down this August as they have never been in years.
For $195
You can choose from among new silhouette coats of Hudson Seal, Squirrel, Caracul, Muskrat, Raccoon, Ocelot, Baby Otter, Krimmer Lamb, Leopard Cat, Australian, Opossum, Kid, Mole, Pony or Lapin.
Others at $95, $125, $145
FURS—SECOND FLOOR

Reach for Your 'Phone Instead of a Trolley!
If you live in New Haven County, and want to shop in New Haven — all you have to do is call New Haven 5-2121 (Shartenberg's), ask for Betty Brown (our personal shopper), give her your order, and tell the operator to reverse the charges.
Shartenberg's

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

NEW LONDON

Peterson INC. NEW LONDON CONN.
Confectioners & Caterers
½ Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Sporting Goods Store
Everything for Athletics
Agents for Spalding Bros.
73 STATE ST. Tel. 7307

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET Tel. 2-2220

The WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Smart ENSEMBLES for SPRING
in
Tweeds—Silks—Fabrics
236 STATE STREET Tel. 9518

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

Clarke's Beauty Parlors
Permanent Waving
Shampooing Manicuring and Water Waving
15 UNION STREET Telephone 7458

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

The Mayflower Tea Room
14 Meridian St. Opposite the Y. M. C. A
HOME COOKERY
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk Conn
Phone 256

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

de BRUYCKER
Bread, Rolls and Cakes of Quality
FROST BUILDING TELEPHONE NORWALK 3287
518 West Avenue - Norwalk, Conn.

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk. Conn
Tel 3201

The KAYLAW
Exclusive But Not Expensive.
75 EAST AVE., opposite Park
SPECIAL
Business Man's Lunch 60c
Chicken Dinner, $1.00
Dinner—Lunch—Tea—Catering

THE NEW DARIEN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
RELIABLE HELP OF ALL KINDS
Prompt and Personal Attention
MRS. PERKINS, 201 Post Road
Tel. Darien 1023
Next to Mrs. Wright's Real Estate

STAMFORD

Fashion Headquarters
M. Moltash & Son
Incorporated
278-280 Main On Davenport Sq.
One of the Best Places to Buy Summer Dresses —in Stamford

August—Month of Savings
Clearances—special purchases—SAVINGS! A month in which all the resources of the new C. O. Miller Co. building are united to bring you bargains!
The C. O. Miller Co.
15 BANK STREET, STAMFORD
Telephone 3-3171

French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
459 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

Rochlin & Hoffman
104 NINTH STREET
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit
Tel. 3-6094

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
CLOTHING *of* CHARACTER
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-4188 DAVENPORT SQ.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

Our Advance Sale of
Winter Blankets
Is Now Going On
You can save well by anticipating your Winter Blanket needs and buying them now while this Advance Sale is in progress.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Attractive Linoleum Floors
When laid by our experts, these floors become a practical surface, permanently cemented to place.
LONG WEAR LOW CLEANING COSTS
NO REPAIRS AND BEAUTY

Yellow Cab
Phone 1234

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
SILK HOSIERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

Ladies' Arch Rest Shoes
Footwear That Has Proven Its Worth
Waterbury distributors
FITZMAURICE-SHERWOOD
117-119 BANK STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Safety-Seal Tubes
Defiance Tires
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Auto Repairing in all its branches
Industrial Welding
STANDARD WELDING CO.
906-8 Greenmount Ave. Ph. Vernon 5200

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Featuring at $58
NEW
CLOTH COATS
for Fall and Winter in the August Advance Sale and Show
John G. Myers Co.
37-41 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Order NOW! Take Advantage of Lowest Prices on
COAL
From the Best Mines
Contract NOW for next season's supply of
OIL
FURNACE OR FUEL
Phone 3-4401
HERZOG & VERNOY, Inc.
198 LARK STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Suggestions for the Vacation Wardrobe
Bathing Suits—Lingerie
Shoes—Hats—Dresses
Gloves—Stockings

PLANT NOW
and you benefit by the full spring growing season—to delay longer may mean the loss of an entire year in your planting season.
Dial 3-4258
Danker FLORIST
40-42 MAIDEN LANE

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

OLE SCHOOL FURNITURE SHOPPE
J. M. LAVERTY, Prop.
Formerly with Van Heusen-Charles Co.
Specializing in Period Furniture
Oriental Rugs
Stop 29—Albany-Schenectady Road
Tel. AL 6226-M, SCH 2-6275 Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

"Correct Styles for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 STATE STREET
Knickers—Sweaters—Hats

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
20% Reduction on
Men's Suits and Topcoats

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA-HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories
251 HUDSON AVE. Tel. 3-4884

THE
Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6471

BRONXVILLE

PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE METHOD
Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 3163
Station Plaza West, North End

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

We Repair Hosiery Runs
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear. Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves and exclusive silk underwear.
Mehrlust's Shoppe
80 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 1200

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage
Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Fur and Clothing Storage
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. 6 Sagamore Rd.
Phone 4070-4071

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
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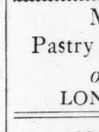

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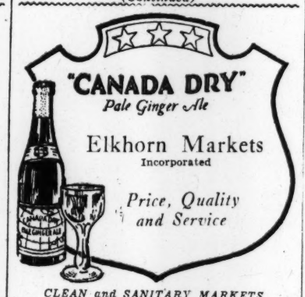

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MARCUS AURELIUS.

Where: Rome.

When: Second century.

Why famous: A Roman emperor and one of the most celebrated of the Stoic philosophers. He was born in Rome, the son of Annius Verus, who was of Spanish descent but had been raised to the rank of a Roman patrician by the Emperor Vespasian. Annius Verus had been a prefect of the city and three times consul. Early adopted by his uncle, Antoninus Pius, whom the Emperor Hadrian had already designated as his successor to the throne, Marcus was carefully educated in the usual subjects, conspicuous among which were rhetoric and poetry. From his first study of philosophy, the youth was attracted to the teachings of the Stoics. He was naturally a gentle, a quiet and a thoughtful man, as his writings indicate.

When Marcus Aurelius was a man of 40, he became Emperor, as was the desire of Antoninus Pius, though at first he had a partner in Lucius Verus, the other adopted son of Antoninus Pius. It was soon proved that Marcus Aurelius was a true friend of the Roman people and a notably able ruler. He was untiring in his effort to lift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of his subjects; for there is even one story to the effect that, learning how certain of the poorer classes were greatly in arrears, he ordered that all the tax claims should be heaped in the Forum and burned. He set in motion legal reforms; he founded an institution which should care for orphan girls.

But, oddly enough, this man who so desired to live at peace with all men and to be at liberty to pursue his meditations was necessarily occupied, during a large part of his reign, with warlike activities. The defense of the Roman Empire was of first consideration, and it was threatened from all sides. The hostile Parthians, who had violated their treaty with Rome, must be chastened. There were dangerous invasions of the barbarians along both the Rhenish and the Danubian frontiers. At home there were various calamities to be coped with. Everything seemed in league to drag the scholar Emperor away from his books, his meditations and his own writings. For months on end he lived practically continuously in a Roman camp.

Yet the writings continued; nothing could check their flow. The Emperor was wont to set down his meditations in brief intervals from public business, sometimes on the eve of a battle which might determine the future of the Empire. And even today the Meditations of this Roman Emperor of so long ago, this simple human being who put into practice his philosophy of tranquillity, bring inspiration to men perplexed with problems not so different in essence. And if we are tempted to condemn Marcus Aurelius, the pagan, for his persecution of the Christians, it is well to remember that the Emperor acted less from religious motives than from motives political and social. For in his time it was the common belief that the welfare of the state was bound up with the strict performance of the rites of its national worship, by each and every individual citizen.

In Lighter Vein

Or So It Seems

"What's a parking place, Daddy?"

"It's a place where there is just room for the car which backs into it a second before you start driving in."

Maybe Sooner

"I understand you want a new cook."

"I engaged one five minutes ago. Call again the day after tomorrow."—*Montreal Star.*

The Gracious Press

The Brooklyn Eagle and other American newspapers, succumbing to the courtesy urge, have abandoned the "Continued on Page 2" line for the more gracious "Please Turn to Page 2." Something should be done to counteract this tendency before it is too late. First thing you know, the reader will be floored by these requests:

"Story Resumed Tomorrow, If You Don't Mind."

"Other Pictures on Page 11, With Your Kind Permission."

"See Page 14 for Weather Forecast, Asking Your Pardon." — *New York Evening Sun.*

Contrary Minded

The argumentative town councilor was on his feet, bent on pulverizing his opponents.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "Councilor Jones says this is a case of six of one and a half a dozen of the other. But I say no—most emphatically no! It is exactly the contrary."—*Tit-Bits.*

APPEARANCES DECEIVE

Sondagsnisse-Strix, Stockholm
Outside the door— and inside.

A Quotation for Today

THE pleasure of life is according to the man that lives it, and not according to the work or the place.—EMERSON.

A Word a Day

Prorogue

This word, derived from the Latin *prorogare*, "to defer" (literally, "to ask forward or publicly"), had its first use in British parliamentary practice, and usually in a phrase such as "the Parliament was prorogued by order of the Crown," the sense conveyed being that the session—not merely a meeting—was concluded.

A legislative or deliberative body may be "adjourned," but this usually means that the work is suspended for a time, to be resumed where ended at the next meeting; such a body may be "dissolved"; that is, it is caused to cease to exist and cannot convene again as such. When a body is "prorogued," however, the session is concluded and business in the process of transaction must be introduced again to be considered at the subsequent session.

Pro-rogue' is accented on the second syllable; sound first *o* as in *obey*, second as in *old*. *ue* is silent.

"The fifty-ninth session of the Legislature was prorogued."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There was a big swimming party in a nearby lake today—
And the Boss and Uncle George started a water splashing contest—
And they seemed to be having so much fun that I got excited and decided to join them—
But Yeow! I soon discovered it was no game for a pup!
And after that I did my joining in by hopping around on the bank and barking for all I was worth!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fidelity

(New York World)

Goshen, N. Y.

THE two happiest individuals in Goshen today were Peter L. Cudney, who left the county jail after spending eight months behind the bars, and Fox, his German shepherd dog.

For eight months—ever since that unhappy day in October when his master was incarcerated—Fox has kept uninterrupted vigil outside the jail. Why he was not allowed inside must have seemed a mystery. And why his master did not return to him even more of a mystery. But he waited. Where Cudney was, was where he, Fox, belonged.

The dog's devotion won him many friends. His story soon was known to all the residents of this little town. People walked past the jail to see him, to tell him what a good dog he was, to offer him all sorts of titbits. He became the stanch friend of county officials and all jail attendants. On cold winter nights Sheriff John D. McCoach would try to entice the dog into his office where it was warm and sheltered. But he would have none of it. His place was on the steps of the jail. Sometimes he would romp with the children in the street outside the jail. But he would stray no farther than that.

As time went on Cudney was made a trusty, and given chores on the grounds outside the jail, where he and Fox could visit. But when he stepped out today, a free man, and walked off down the street, Fox seemed to know the difference. Bounding, leaping, barking joyously, he could hardly restrain himself. His usual discretion in the matter of street traffic was gone. He jumped into the road directly in the path of an automobile. The driver saw him just in time and jammed on his brakes. The woman passenger didn't mind. She recognized Fox. She knew what the occasion was.

The first place Cudney went to was Glass's meat market. He stepped inside and threw down a $1 bill. "Give me a pound of the best steak you have," he ordered. That was to be Fox's dinner tonight—the best there was.

As Cudney left the jail he was handed a medal and certificate which had been received for him from the Tail Waggers' Club of America, an organization conducted by the World League for Dog Welfare and having as its purpose the rewarding of "constancy of friendship between dog and man." The certificate gives Fox, who is 1½ years old, life membership in the club.

Odds and Ends

A Button Equator

A necklace made from the pearl buttons manufactured by the factories of Muscatine, Ia., would reach around the world.

Back 40,000,000 Years

Specimens of petrified trees and of the bones of turtles and dinosaurs 40,000,000 years old have been discovered in a petrified forest in the San Juan Basin, N. M.

Long-Distance Photography

Mt. Rainier, in Washington, was recently photographed by an aerial camera 270 miles away, a distance greater than that between New York and Washington, D. C.

Overtime Banned

Working on holidays or overtime work is forbidden by the Commissariat for Labor of Soviet Russia, except in urgent emergencies.

Subway Crush

During the rush hours in the New York subway, as many as 55 persons per minute pass through a turnstile.

Woman Customs Examiner

The first woman customs examiner in the United States has recently been appointed, her duty being the appraisal of clothes, fabrics, laces, and other feminine articles.

"Show Boat"

The only remaining "show boat" on the Atlantic seaboard will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary this year on the inland waterways of North Carolina and Virginia.

Sheep Herding Feat

A flock of 400 sheep was recently driven along the highways from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Hyde Park, London, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Barium

Barium ore, which is found in immense quantities in Nevada, is now being used in the manufacture of non-shatterable windshields, rayon silk, paints, and in the refining of rubber and sugar.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: You can't appreciate the strain of an endurance flight until you retrieve a straw hat that has done three blocks.

Detroit News: As if it weren't enough to have the city air soiled with soot and grime, one of the European police radio stations is broadcasting fingerprints.

Los Angeles Times: Four enemies are fighting the home, according to Edward Sapir of Chicago University: The cramped modern dwelling, the motorcar, the independent woman and labor-saving devices. He should add the neighbor's radio, and the fellow who distributes dodgers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Cruisers and a Scrap of Paper

HOW to make a solemn international treaty a scrap of paper is amply demonstrated in the talk which has been running the rounds of American "big navy" circles, urging construction of a large tonnage of aircraft carriers, concealed under the designation of "six-inch-gun cruisers." If one cares to stretch the language of the London Naval Treaty to the breaking point, Article Three does seem to permit certain smaller cruisers to be fitted with landing platforms, which would make them aircraft carriers.

Zealous naval architects, it appears, had already drawn up plans for these "cruisers," and the craft were to be capable of bearing seventy-five airplanes apiece. But Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, was not willing that the treaty should be reduced to nonsense in this cavalier fashion, and he has definitely scotched the rumor by stating that any such building would not be "in good faith," and would in reality violate the treaty. Still some navy men refuse to accept his statement.

What the treaty does provide is that if any signatory power wishes to fit landing platforms onto cruisers, so that a few aircraft may be carried—as is customary already—such action will not violate the agreement. But later in the treaty, in Article Sixteen, Section Five—and the eager, unofficial navy builders appear to have overlooked this restriction completely—it is provided that the total number of craft so remodeled shall not exceed 25 per cent of the entire small cruiser category. This explicit proviso reduces the ambiguity in the treaty definition of aircraft carriers, which is embodied elsewhere in the document, and explodes the plans of the big navy advocates, for all their proposals contemplated transferring almost the entire small cruiser category into the aircraft carrier class.

Navy departments everywhere are watching with avidity th apparent success of Germany with its "pocke battleship, the Ersatz Preussen, and are seeking to follow its example with revolutionary new designs in other types of fighting ship. Even the London Naval Treaty is not enough to stop this kind of competition. But, as statesmen of g will in all lands are learning, the letter of a treaty is of but little benefit without the spirit of coöperation and honor. Secretary Adams's assurance that the United States will take the treaty, not as a scrap of paper to be punctured with jokers and riddled with ambiguities, but as a solemn obligation to be fulfilled even more honorably than its letter implies, is the best guarantee of the treaty's continuing strength and stability.

A Rift in the Indian Clouds

REPORTS from London and Delhi are still too vague to make prediction secure, but it does begin to look as though a way may be found out of the hitherto apparent impasse in India. Evidently, the present British Government is actively seeking a solution, and that is more than half the battle. For if London is determined to find some method other than forcible repression for dealing with India's nationalistic movement, it is difficult to believe that the Nationalists will allow irrational intransigence to defeat the effort to secure peace.

Although many of the preliminary steps toward an agreement are being taken behind the scenes, it is possible to tell, in a general way, what Ramsay MacDonald's Government is proposing. It is evidently offering Gandhi and his lieutenants release from prison on assurance of their readiness to call off the non-coöperation campaign in India. This release will be accompanied by invitation to the round-table conference to be held in October. And that conference will be left free to work out any plan of political development for India which it deems wise, including a definite offer of dominion status. The conference will not be bound by the recommendations of the Simon Commission. Those recommendations will, of course, be before it, but the Government is evidently quite ready to see them set aside in favor of other proposals.

The only question as to the acceptability of these terms to the Nationalists would seem to lie in the size of the delegation invited to the round-table conference as representative of the Indian National Congress. If Gandhi and his followers are offered a sufficiently large share of the seats, it is difficult to believe that they will reject the invitation.

Gandhi can well afford to grasp the olive branch being offered him. Affairs in India are at a virtual stalemate. The British Administration might hold them there indefinitely, and might hope that, in the end, the Nationalist masses would become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause and give it up. But there is no sign of any such break in the Nationalist ranks at present. Indeed, the degree of discipline which they have maintained for their extremely perilous program of non-violent non-coöperation constitutes one of the most amazing developments in modern history. It has become quite apparent to British commercial interests that by the time the British Administration wore the Nationalists out, the British industrial stake in India might be destroyed.

Britain undoubtedly has the power to compel India to accept any sort of government it desires. But the days are past when empires can use their power unrestrainedly. "A decent respect for the opinion of mankind" and a primary obligation to keep families in England in peace and at work, distinctly condition the Indian policy of the British Government. Add to that the historic interest in the welfare of the weak which the Labor Party has professed from its formation, and it can be seen why, when confronted with a choice between a resort to unrestricted force and a compromise with Gandhi, Britain is choosing the latter.

Russia at Williamstown

THE quiet hills and stately elms that look down upon the academic precincts of Williamstown are likely to note in the opening sessions of the tenth successive Institute of Politics, which opens today, an element of excitement and vivid controversy not hitherto observable. For with a peculiar stroke of good fortune, the managers of the institute determined to open its discussions with a conference on the Russian problem of the day. Coinciding as this does with the interest aroused by the meetings of the congressional investigation, and the effort to lay an embargo upon Russian imports to the United States, these meetings, held under the direction of Ivy Lee, will undoubtedly attract widespread attention.

It is announced that, in addition to this principal speaker, the conference will be addressed by Col. Hugh Cooper, the consulting engineer for the $75,000,000 water-power project in Russia; Peter Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, who has been on the grill before the congressional investigators; Harold Kellock of the Soviet Information Bureau; George E. Sokolsky, editor of the Far-Eastern Review, and other authorities on present-day Russia.

If the Russian discussions, which will occupy the last two days of this week, seem to offer the most sensational subject of debate, the whole program of the institute this year is one to arouse widespread interest and to be of great value in informing public opinion as to international issues of present-day importance. Dr. George H. Blakeslee, well known as a student of Far-Eastern affairs, will lead a conference on that topic—today much in the cable news—which will be joined in by such authorities as William R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State; E. C. Carter, secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations; S. Sawada, Japanese Consul-General at New York, and Yusuke Tsurumi, former member of the Japanese Diet.

Distinguished English statesmen will discuss India and Nationalism, and will have to encounter representatives of India in the discussion. A British admiral will give the British viewpoint on naval limitation, while Lord Eustace Percy will endeavor, with the aid of American disputants, to cast light on the vexed question of the freedom of the seas.

The Williamstown Institute deserves especial attention because it was the first endeavor made by an American organization to provide an annual forum for the discussion of international affairs. Its example has been widely followed in all sections of the United States, but it still bears the palm of precedence. That it has now attained its tenth regular session, with a steady increase in the extent to which it impresses itself upon public attention and opinion, is a matter of great gratification to those who have throughout been associated with its programs.

Vermont Unspoiled

THE beautiful Green Mountains of Vermont, among which nestle some of the most picturesque little villages in America today, are said to be attracting more tourists this year than ever before. Those who are motoring up and down the highways and byways of the State that Ethan Allen and his followers first made famous are finding this little section of New England worthy of their time and attention, not only for the beauty and variety of its scenery but also for the inspiration to be gathered from an unspoiled countryside.

No section of old New England provides a better picture of the rural life of half a century or more ago. Perhaps the State has been fortunate in having been outside the stream of industrial progress which swept through southern Maine and New Hampshire and other New England states to the south in the last century. Though eddying currents and isolated activities brought a number of thriving industries within its borders and changed the complexion of the life of those areas, the greater part of Vermont still is largely peopled by descendants of original stock, who cherish and maintain practically all the traditions of the early history of the State.

Vermont may not have benefited economically by its somewhat insulated existence, but it has much that money cannot buy—a community life that is comparatively free of the dross that has collected in many areas teeming with industrial activity. In the general awakening period which the State is now experiencing, it is to be hoped that Vermont's sound structure may continue to be visible through the veneer which modern developments are likely to place upon it.

Britain Digs Into the Coal Question

THE coal mines bill which has just become law in Britain is the first concrete measure passed by the present British Labor Government for the reorganization of a major industry. Designed to implement Ramsay MacDonald's election promises to coal miners, and especially to restore to these workers the shorter hours which were in effect prior to the coal stoppage in 1926, its object is, besides, to afford an example of the application of Socialistic measures to the rationalization of coal production.

The bill as finally passed is only a partial embodiment of these policies. It was found at the outset that no majority in Parliament could be obtained for the reorganization of the coal industry other than by a compromise with the various interests. The Government negotiated with the miners on one side and with the coal owners on the other. A proposed reduction of an hour daily in the working day was cut down to one-half hour. The coal owners obtained facilities for the formation of trusts among themselves to enable them to regulate output and to raise prices, so as to offset the increased working cost due to shortened hours of labor.

Opposition in the House of Commons to dearer coal for the public resulted in the insertion of provisions to set up boards on which the consumers would be represented, in order to check exploitation. In the House of Lords amendments were added to mitigate the effects of shortened hours on costs of production by authorizing arrangements in some of the worse situated fields to continue the existing eight-hour system on five days a week. This was coupled with a change much appreciated by the miners' federation, the National Trade Union of Workers, which restored to this body a voice, taken away four years ago, in negotiations regarding the length of working hours.

None of the parties concerned has been fully satisfied. Nor is it yet apparent how the complicated changes which have been introduced will operate in practice. The new wage agreements have still to be made. Amalgamations of mining properties, resultant from the rationalization methods provided for in the measure, mean the shutting down of the less profitable mines and consequently the addition of many workers to the ranks of the unemployed. The results have yet to be seen upon other producing industries for which cheap coal is a necessity.

On the other hand, a substantial advantage has been gained in that the relations between the miners' leaders and the coal owners are now much more friendly than has been the case for a long time past. The new law may have its defects. Nevertheless, the fact that owners and miners have collaborated with one another in producing it affords reason for hoping that good will may lubricate the machinery that has now to be worked. In this case a measure difficult to defend upon its face may operate better in practice than its critics, from reasons of theory, have supposed likely.

"Papa, What Kind of Tree Is That?"

PAPA takes Willie by the hand and starts on the weekly stroll, fondly hoping for peace and relaxation in the haunts of nature. They approach a maple tree to which is fastened a vacated cocoon.

"Oh, Papa!" cries Willie. "See that fuzzy bug sticking to that elm. What is it, Papa?"

"That's a cocoon, son."

"What's a cocoon, Papa?"

"Why, a cocoon, son, is a—is a—. Why, a cocoon is a sort of a—now, a—well, it's just a cocoon, son," says Papa.

"Wasn't I smart to know it was an elm tree, Papa? It was an elm, wasn't it, Papa?"

"Ahem," responds Papa, eyeing the maple judiciously, "I—er, I think not, my boy. That tree is evidently an ash, or a beech, or maybe a birch. Oh, let's see, I fancy it's a poplar."

"And those rocks over there. What makes them colored like that?" demands Willie.

Papa rubs his chin dubiously.

"Ah, the color," says he. "Well, I imagine they grew that way," says Papa, aware of a pang of conscience.

"See those blue flowers around that stump, Papa," persists Willie. "Are those bluebells?"

Papa looks at the clump of blue-eyed grass, hesitates to admit his ignorance, and decides to take a chance.

"Yes, boy," says he, "those are bluebells."

—and thus far into the gloaming.

But, humorous though they may be, such dialogues are far too common, and planners of recreational areas are fast coming to realize that well-marked nature trails offer an easy method whereby Papa and Willie may benefit from their weekly stroll educationally as well as recreationally.

Following the lead of the American Museum of Natural History, whose nature trails in the vicinity of New York are models of their kind, many other cities are taking up the work of turning public open spaces into great outdoor museums, where the escape from congested areas may be accompanied by an excursion into such interesting fields as botany, geology and ecology, with printed signs and natural bionomical examples furnishing an expansive textbook.

A recent publication of the American Association of Museums emphasizes how an experiment with nature trails in Cleveland has been so successfully carried out that, aside from labor and transportation costs, which go on generally in any case, the expense of maintaining a representative trail last season was less than $10. And what city would count the cost, anyway, of giving Papa a respite from Willie's inquisitiveness, and Willie a respite from Papa's amazing fund of misinformation?

Editorial Notes

The figures annually published as to the number of automobiles in the United States furnish a recurrent indication of wealth and another occasion for the word "billion" in the American meaning. A little calculation, for example, as to the investment in tires alone on cars in the United States is interesting. More than 25,000,000 cars are reported, each with four tires worth, say, ten dollars each. Total: $1,000,000,000 worth of "rubber." Perhaps the average value may fall short of ten dollars, but there are enough spare tires to take care of that.

Again the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has put out its yearly figures as to the so-called "cost of prohibition," in which more than nineteen-twentieths of the total consists of "estimated loss of revenue to the federal treasury," revenue which might be collected from liquor manufacture. By that reasoning, just think what the Government is losing by not legalizing bank robbery and collecting a license tax on the loot!

In a radio-directed plane with a covered cockpit, Capt. Arthur Page, U. S. M. C., recently flew through a severe storm over the Alleghenies without knowing he was in bad weather. As he could not have flown through the storm had he been in an open cockpit plane depending on his own observations, this is certainly a case when "ignorance is bliss."

Virginia has actually found a good use for bootleggers. After conviction they are put to work building roads. Not only better roads, but better enforcement of the law might result from a country-wide adoption of this policy.

An Adventure in Loafing

THE Man at the Desk was restless. For the first time in many months there had come to him a temptation to loaf. In the cabinet beside his desk work awaited him. There were sales-promotion plans to prepare for clients; "copy" to be written for advertising media; a trade-mark to be designed for a new client. Yes, work, interesting work, was at his hand. And yet?

He looked from his window into the square below. It was still early, and converging and opposing streams of humanity, a cross-section of humanity that for this reason or that had cut too close the margin of time in which to arrive at its duty punctually, made a quick-moving kaleidoscopic picture in the streets. The sun-filled morning augured a beautiful day, and a warm one.

The Man at the Desk turned away and surveyed his neat and well-systematized office. On one of the shelves of the bookcase were volumes with such titles as "The Use of the Margin," "An Investment in Time," "Profitable Leisure," "Intensive Time Studies," "The Science of Production." Yes! in these titles he saw the reflection of his own purpose. For years he had trained himself to use "profitably" his spare time, the "margin," doing things with a "purpose," always going *somewhere*, even in his idle moments.

* * *

Painted in small gold letters on the door leading to the department in which he had his private office, was the word "PRODUCTION." Production! That was *his* responsibility. Printers, engravers, publishers, all waited on him before the message of the firm's clients could be given to the world. Every thought, every idea, every piece of information gathered and tested, was grist for the mill of "copy" and he was the "miller."

The morning wore on, but his thoughts did not flow freely. He was rebelling against the situation. He wanted to loaf! The silent admission startled him. It was not change of occupation he wanted at the moment; it was *no* occupation, temporary unemployment.

It was approaching noon when his telephone rang. "How about a little golf this afternoon?"

Golf! Ah! what an afternoon for golf! But golf was an occupation; it was pursuing a little white ball with a purpose, and he didn't want to pursue anything. Indeed, that would simply be changing one form of work for another. It would not be *loafing*. Again; on the course, and at the clubhouse, they would talk—of golf, of course. But if they did switch off to something else, he knew exactly what that might be: the vagaries of the stock market, the Eighteenth Amendment, the tariff, the phenomena of increased sales volume and diminishing profits; and they would try to arrive somewhere, as surely as they would play for the eighteenth hole.

A tardy excuse was his answer to the invitation, and he hung up the receiver.

* * *

Once again he looked down upon the busy streets. There they were, thousands of people all bent on something definite; everybody going *somewhere*. Then he made his decision: for once he would go against the stream. He would go away and loaf!

He left word with the telephone operator that he would not be back that afternoon. Then after snatching a quick lunch, he bought a ticket at the railway station to a small place he had heard of, but never visited. In a trifle over an hour he was standing on the platform of a little country station that looked like an orphan shack dropped fortuitously in an uninhabited land of forest, hills and lakes.

He sauntered in leisurely manner along a rough country road that skirted the forest, until he found a narrow path that led into the woods. He followed this until he was far from the road, and away from everything but the "little people of the forest"—and his thoughts. Then he sat on a fallen log and tried to think of the very best form of loafing. Unconsciously, his thoughts became entangled with a personal problem, the affairs of his "secret city," the "city" in which he alone lived. Resolutely he scattered them. Then the problems of a friend clamored for an audience, and he began to think of possible solutions, until he realized that this, too, was violating the precious purpose of loafing.

He drove these clamoring "responsibilities" from him, and looked about him. Everything was very still; then, suddenly, there came a clear call, then another, and another, all different, but all from the same direction. He was not well versed in the secrets of the forest, but he recognized this: It was the call of the catbird, mimic or flatterer, which? Gradually other little sounds, whisperings and sighings, came to him. He walked on a little farther and deeper into the woods until he arrived at a clearing; and it was carpeted with luscious grass.

* * *

He stretched himself on the fresh coolness and laid his cheek against the ancient earth. He could almost feel the pulsing of her heart. His work, that which threatened his mental peace, his friend's problem, all melted away. Less than a mile distant, automobiles rolled along the state highway, but to him they were as remote as rickshas in the crowded streets of a Chinese city. A blue jay flashed in the sun and disappeared into a near-by bush. A robin flew onto a branch of the tree under which he lay, and cocked its little head curiously. A squirrel, leaping from branch to branch, stopped to scold.

But the cool, cool grass; the aroma of pine and fir; the intimate smell of growing things; the exquisite form of a "lady's slipper" discovered in the grass a few inches from his nose; the delicate touch of leaf-strained sunlight: these were the things that swept over him and into his consciousness, and lifted him above the thought that *he* must produce—produce! He was loafing now, and he exulted in the realization that he was happy in his loafing.

The hours floated by. Through the trees he saw that he was on the edge of a high cliff, and far below was a little lake on which the sunbeams played with ceaseless activity. He reveled in utter abandonment to the impressions that came to him unforced, from tree, bird and changing light. Shadows, long shadows, crept up upon him; but they were caressing, not fearful. The sunlight slanting in between the trees was now ruddy. The silver of the little lake had turned to violet. His personality seemed to slip away from him with the coming of evening. He felt he had always been a part of this primitiveness, this unspoiled virginity, this ever-new repetition of an old, old story, this spontaneous prodigality of irresponsible expression of beauty and joy.

* * *

Nightfall had arrived when he made his way to the little railroad station. His feet were light, like the wings of birds. His heart was singing, like the wind in trees; and his thought was clear, like the spring-fed lake. As he sat in the train speeding through the star-filled night, a comfortable languor took possession of him. He realized for the first time that he was hungry, but very happy. That night his sleep was dreamless. And his waking thought was one of thankfulness for his "loafing" experience.

The following morning he tackled his tasks with renewed zest. Ideas paraded in companies, but there was a strange detachment about it all. Somehow he didn't feel any sense of personal responsibility for all this work, for its progress, its ultimate results. He was free! As free as the birds with whom he companioned the day before; as irresponsible as the catbird who was all things to all birds.

But, into his "copy" filtered the music of woodland harmonies. A client's needs were visualized in the light of sunlight, screened through ancient trees that were very wise and distributed the glancing rays just where they beautified things that otherwise would have remained hidden and unloved. The freshness of dew-bathed grass permeated his plans for increasing the business of his clients.

The Man at the Desk had learned that even "loafing" has its virtues.

A. J. P.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Washington's Tree Memorial

THIS country has had nothing finer offered it during recent years than the plan of the American Tree Association in Washington to have 10,000,000 trees planted in honor of George Washington, the trees, no matter where they are planted, to be the living memorial to Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth on Feb. 22, 1932. Here would be a memorial of living green, distributed over the nation, the offering of the people in forty-eight states, indicative of the everlasting love they bear the man whose courage and genius helped found securely the nation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Traveling Falsehood

THERE is a natural impulse to say at first sight that there was no necessity for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to deny, or for any denial to be made on behalf of the Prince of Wales, that they have been in any way instrumental in propagating the idiotic "chain letter." But of this, on cooler reflection, we are not so sure. People who have so little intelligence as to take this drivel, with its threats and promises, seriously are capable of believing anything, even that Mr. Bernard Shaw has lent himself to the nuisance. Denials, therefore, are not out of place.

We wish we could think that there was some chance of their stopping the "chain letter." But we have grave doubts of it. A lie, we know, is halfway round the world before the truth has got its boots on, and this particular lie has means of traveling as swiftly as the plague. It has the speed of falsehood allied with the lightness of folly. It resembles thistledown in its manner of spreading. It is broadcast into the world, and, though not every seed may take root, yet every one that does provides a new center of growth.

It is all very well to say that sensible people take no notice of this. The world is not composed entirely of sensible people, or, at any rate, of people sensible enough to be always proof against the promptings of superstition. — *Evening Standard* (London).

Baying for the Moon

THOSE who have predicted flights to the moon, whether by rocket or by some other means, usually have been classified as lunatics. Yet this prophecy may yet be fulfilled as have many other predictions which seemed preposterous when first expressed.

John Q. Stewart, an astrophysicist on the faculty of Princeton University, believes that eventually men will travel to the moon. The first lunar flight, however, must await the building of a rocket-driven ship capable of traveling through empty space at more than 10,000 miles an hour. A maintenance of the increase in transportation speeds which has taken place since 1800 would make such a speed possible about 2050.

The ship which Professor Stewart describes would be a metal sphere of perhaps 110-foot diameter, with an initial weight of 70,000 metric tons. From all sides the ship would show protruding cannons, the firing of which would drive the stellar taxi in the opposite direction. To get away from the earth, the ship would have to fire about two and a half tons of shot a second.

Maybe some of our great-grandchildren will be able to use the moon as a convenient retreat from saxophones, political oratory, bill collectors, and congressional inquisitors. The lunar scene is barren, to be sure, and all visitors would require oxygen bags, but there would be relief from traffic congestion, radios and mosquitoes. And the ugliness of hot-dog stands and filling stations might be forgotten for a time at least, by those who visited the moon before 2052.—*Des Moines Register.*

A Right View of the Constitution

THE plea for reverence and obedience to the Constitution as the keystone of national strength, made recently by Vice-President Curtis, might well have gone even further. These are more than the keystone of national strength; they are the alternative of anarchy. Full acceptance of the law so long as it is the law is the duty of every citizen. The Constitution requires obedience, both in its safeguards of individual liberty and in its restrictions of conduct—the latter imposed for the general good as the safeguards are included for the individual good.

The Constitution, in its essence, is an agreement of self-government which all the people of the United States, directly or indirectly, themselves drew up. It was not something imposed from without; it grew from the necessities of the internal situation, and nearly every item of its original form was forged on the anvil of experience. It has had changes, or rather additions, from time to time, as necessity seemed to dictate, and each of these provisions, too, was framed to meet a situation which it seemed could be met in no other way. Such a consensus of more than 300 years of the nation's best opinion—for what was workable in the colonial governments was carried over—is not to be lightly set aside. The individual who assumes to brush away as of no consequence portions which he does not himself approve thereby declares himself wiser than many generations of statesmen.

He is, in fact, uninformed of the true situation. The people of the United States need to recover some of the viewpoint of their forbears. They need not, if they are wise, undergo all the painful experiences which brought the various clauses of the Constitution into being; the wise man learns by the experiences of others as well as by his own.

No man or woman is really qualified to vote or to take any other active part in government, even to express an opinion, who has not read the Constitution and sought an understanding of it. Fortunately it is a simple document, clear and concise in its language for the most part. Everyone needs at least to know that it is the framework of government, the basic security of all life and property, that every sentence and word in it is entitled to the presumption that it is necessary and desirable, and that no part of it can be ignored without endangering the whole.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Poor Peoria

WHEN prohibition went into effect Peoria was the greatest distilling center in the United States. Even those most enthusiastic over the new order had a feeling that Peoria was destined to do more than her share of suffering because of devitalizing of a great industry. What happened?

During the last ten years Peoria experienced the greatest growth of any census period in her history, and held her place as second in rank of Illinois cities over menacing contenders. Increase in population in Peoria was 28,667, about 25,000 exclusive of Averyville, which was annexed. Not so bad for poor Peoria, prostrated by prohibition.—*Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.*